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EASTERN SEABOARD RECEIVES CALIFORNIA ALFALFA

Panama Canal Route Used—Transportation Costs from Central West Factor in Shipments from Pacific Coast

Several shipments of alfalfa hay from California, ranging in volume from 500 to 3,000 bales, were received during October at eastern seaboard markets, including New York City, Newark, N. J., and Boston, Mass. These shipments mark the first time California hay has sold in any considerable quantity in Atlantic seaboard cities. A light crop of locally grown hay and high freight rates from the alfalfa-producing sections of the Central West have made it possible for the California growers to compete for business in the eastern markets.

This hay is being shipped via the Panama Canal on regular steamers plying between the Pacific and Atlantic coast markets. The water rate is $12 per ton, including canal tolls, but exclusive of lighterage or other distribution charges at delivery points. The minimum amount that will be carried at this rate is one carload, and delivery is restricted to ports at which the ship makes regular stops when less than a full cargo is on board.

KIND OF HAY SHIPPED.

Shipments made up to Nov. 1 have consisted of choice and No. 1 alfalfa (shippers' grade) in large 5-wire single compressed 200-lb. bales. The hay arrived apparently in good condition. The weather generally has been favorable for long-distance shipments, but it is thought by dealers in the eastern markets that no trouble will be experienced on account of hay getting out of condition en route if it is in proper condition when shipped. Because of the method of handling, both in loading and unloading from the boats, few bales are broken. In fact, about the only damage noted has been a few broken wires. The shattering is no more than would occur in unloading from a car, and consists only of the leaves and a few stems from the outside of the bale.

No accurate statement can be made as to the amount of California hay that has arrived in the East, nor is there any means of determining just how much of this hay can be used in the eastern markets during the next few months. At present the largest amount is being received by New York City dealers, but smaller lots are also being shipped to Boston and possibly Philadelphia. The demand for this hay at present is almost entirely from dairymen, who are

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

Live stock markets during the week under review were nervous and erratic due mostly to the threatened railway strike. The fresh meat trade during October was generally slow but the price trends were mostly upward. (p. 290.)

Grain markets were without definite trend. Red winter wheat continued in active demand from millers. (p. 299.)

Fruit and vegetable prices, except for onions, were lower for the leading lines. The carlot movement declined sharply. (p. 296.)

Butter markets were firm and higher during the early part of the week. Cheese prices were fairly steady. Trading was less active at principal markets. (p. 294.)

Hay markets were weaker under increased receipts. Feed prices held fairly steady. (p. 300.)

Timothy seed demand was reported as more active. Prices of alsike clover seed have advanced in most States. (p. 304.)

Cotton markets were irregular though prices scored advances. (p. 302.)

The statistical live stock and meat tables for September appear in this issue. (p. 293.)

The monthly condensed and evaporated milk and the powdered milk reports will be found on page 295.

SEPTEMBER REPORT SHOWS MEATS AND LIVE STOCK LOWER

Live Calves and Dressed Veal Exceptions to General Rule—Lard Exports Set New Record

September was a month of declining prices in both live stock and dressed meat markets. Using average monthly prices of animals slaughtered under Federal inspection as a basis, cattle declined 35¢ per 100 lbs.; hogs, 61¢; sheep and lambs combined, 61¢; beef, 77¢; fresh pork loins, 20¢; lard, 34¢; lamb, $3.38, and mutton, 98¢. Live calves and dressed veal were exceptions to the general rule, the former advancing 54¢, while dressed veal advanced $3.33 per 100 lbs.

Comparison of September prices with those prevailing a year ago discloses the following rather striking fluctuations: The average price of good steers on the Chicago market this year was $8.78, compared with $15.78 a year ago, a net decline of $7 per 100 lbs. Good beef carcasses at eastern markets sold at an average price of $15.08 during September compared with $24.90 during September, 1920; medium weight hogs averaged $8.46 per 100 lbs. during September compared with an average price of $16.43 for the corresponding month last year; lard in tierces brought $12.97 per 100 lbs. this year compared with $22.02 a year ago.

The total number of animals slaughtered under Federal inspection during the month

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ARGENTINA'S WHEAT HARVEST OF MUCH INTEREST.

Grain Trade Paying Much Attention to New Crop—Exportable Surplus from Old Crop Matter of Dispute.

Argentina is now attracting more attention in the grain trade than for many months. This is because Argentina's harvest will begin about Dec. 1, and, too, because the wheat supplies and requirements of the world are rather evenly balanced. Both the exportable surplus from the old crop of Argentina and the prospects for the new crop are discussed continually.

The remaining quantity of last year's crop that is available for export is a matter in dispute. Some private estimates have placed it as low as 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 bus. Yet the total available for export at the beginning of the season was estimated by members of the grain trade at 90,000,000 bus. and exports to Oct. 28 were 57,000,000 bus. A recent official estimate from Argentina placed the remaining exportable surplus at 37,000,000 bus.

SMALL EXPORTS NOT EXPLAINED.

Ever since the last harvest in Argentina the situation as reported from that country has been difficult to understand. To begin with, although a large quantity of wheat was available for export, shipments were very light during the first four months of the current year. This was not fully explained by the tax difficulties that obtained at that time.

When the tax question was definitely settled exports still continued small for the next two or three months. The reason for the small exports during the first several months of the new crop year has never been forthcoming. Many members in the grain trade now believe that Argentina did not have anywhere near the exportable surplus that was estimated early in the crop year.

A cablegram from Buenos Aires to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates on Oct. 28 placed the area in wheat in Argentina for this season's harvest at 13,927,000 acres. A year ago the area was 14,820,000, or approximately 900,000 acres more than this season. This is the smallest area sown to wheat in Argentina since 1904. Argentina became an important factor in the world's wheat trade about 20 years ago. For several years the acreage sown increased rapidly and reached 14,000,000 acres for the crop harvested in January and February of 1906. Therefore, assuming that the present estimate of 13,927,000 acres is correct, the

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Live Stock and Meats

LIVE STOCK TRADE NERVOUS AND ERRATIC DURING WEEK.

Threatened Railway Strike Plays Important Part—Hog Receipts Show Seasonal Increase.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.]

The railway labor dispute, involving as it did a possible tie-up of the country's transportation facilities, played an important rôle in underlying live-stock market conditions during the final week of October. It affected both supply and demand and was chiefly responsible for a nervous, erratic market throughout.

Cattle receipts at the leading markets were not so large as during the week previous, the total supply at 10 points showing a shrinkage of approximately 35,000 head. This was due partly to declines in prices the week previous and partly to the refusal of some railroads to accept shipments from distant points except at the owners' risk.

Both the decreased marketings and the threatened strike worked to the advantage of the selling side where killing classes were concerned. Western packers and eastern slaughterers, bent on having well-filled coolers to tide them over in the event of a strike, bought cattle greedily during the first half of the week, and shipments of both live cattle and beef from the central markets to consuming centers were liberal. The filling of a rush Navy order for beef added still further strength to the cattle trade.

CATTLE REGISTER SHARP GAINS.

Cattle.—As a result of these conditions fat cattle advanced sharply during the first half of the week at most points under review, gains being particularly pronounced at Chicago and East St. Louis. The midweek trade at Chicago amounted to a scramble for supplies that forced many medium and good beef steers and some butcher heifers up $1 or more per 100 lbs. On Thursday the wire edge of the trade was somewhat dulled and on Friday the announcement that the strike was off was the signal for a general let down in demand, and some severe price declines occurred. Many cattle sold 50¢ to 75¢ under midweek prices.

With the exception of western Canadian cattle, which promise to appear more numerously at Chicago and St. Paul during the next few weeks than heretofore this season, the grass-cattle movement from the range sections should be much lighter from now on. Late gathering of beef cattle in the northwestern range States will probably be of comparatively small volume. Oklahoma is fairly well shipped out, while Kansas has only a small percentage of its grass cattle left, and the late fall movement of grassers from the Texas Panhandle, New Mexico, and other range country promises to be comparatively limited. Under such conditions and with well-finished cattle scarce and in demand, except for some of the extreme weights, it appears reasonable to assume that only attractive prices will draw liberal supplies of short-fed stock from feeders' hands during the next few weeks. As the movement of grass cattle subsides, a narrowing price spread between common grassers and good short-fed cattle seems probable.

Demand again centered strongly on yearlings and well-finished light cattle, although marked scarcity of choice 1,150-lb. to 1,350-lb. steers permitted them to climb closer to top quotations than earlier in the season. New top prices for the year were recorded by the sale at Chicago of ripe 992-lb. yearlings at $12.40 and of prime 1,216-lb. steers at $12.15. Many well-conditioned 900-lb. to 1,100-lb. steers reached $10.75 and $12, but only a few loads of steers in the 1,200-lb. to 1,300-lb. class were good enough to pass $11. The $8.50 to $10 grades of short-fed, handyweight steers and yearlings showed the full advance. Choice long-fed bullocks in the 1,600-lb. to 1,700-lb. class sold upward to $10, but plain or overfat cattle of such weights frequently had to take $8.50 to $9.

Few native grass steers, other than off-colored stock from dairy regions that feeders did not want, sold below $6 for slaughter. The northwestern and southwestern range districts furnished a class of common and medium grass steers that sold largely within a range of $5 to $6.50, few western grassers landing as high as $7. Quality was generally lacking, and common light tailings dropped downward to $4 at some of the river markets.

FAT COWS GAIN MODERATELY.

Trade in fat cows and heifers followed, to a considerable extent, the trend of the beef steer market and closed with moderate gains for the week. A large proportion of the supply consisted of grass stock, and a spread of from $3.75 to $6 covered the bulk of transactions. Finished corn-fed heifer yearlings sold well above the latter figure, while a choice to prime kind on the baby beef order landed well up to the level of steer yearling prices.

Canner and cutter cows were also strong to higher at most points, selling largely at $2.25 to $3.50, with few healthy appearing canners below $2.60 at Chicago. Bulls advanced moderately at most of the river markets, but closed weak to lower at Chicago, where at the week-end bologna grades were largely on a $3.40 to $3.75 basis.

Kansas City again attracted liberal receipts of heavy calves from the Southwest, a new record for that market being established on Monday with a run of 9,051 head. Light vealers, however, were in light to moderate supply at all points, and receipts of heavy calves at Chicago have rarely been so small at this season of the year. On account of the broad competition for feeder calves, heavy weights at Kansas City held nearly steady despite the liberal receipts, and at other points vealers worked higher, the best reaching $11.50 to $12 at Chicago.

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UPWARD TREND TO FRESH MEAT PRICES DURING OCTOBER.

Markets More Stable during Month than During September—Trading Not Very Active.

Although the fresh-meat trade generally was reported slow through the month of October, there was a marked increase in total available supplies of fresh meat at eastern markets compared with the corresponding month a year ago. Receipts of western dressed meats and yields from animals slaughtered locally at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia equaled approximately 141,000,000 lbs., or an increase at those three markets of 8,700,000 lbs. The increase, however, was not shared by all classes. On the contrary, beef supplies decreased 7,500,000 lbs. and those of mutton 882,000 lbs. Veal, lamb and pork, how-ever, each registered substantial increases.

Under generally favorable weather conditions markets were relatively more stable than during September, and with the exception of the first week in the month, price trends were mostly upward. This was also true of conditions at Chicago, where a generally light demand prevailed throughout the month, retailers anticipating their daily needs only, and buying on a hand-to-mouth basis.

CONSUMPTIVE DEMAND UNIMPROVED.

Beef.—With supplies of beef at eastern markets approximately 10% less than a year ago, consumptive demand showed no improvement. Due principally to very light offerings good and choice handyweight steers occupied a relatively strong position throughout the month, and closed fully $1 higher at eastern markets, and $2 higher at Chicago. With other grades ranging from steady to slightly lower there was a marked widening of the price spread between high and low grade beef. Late in the month uncertainty regarding the outcome of the threatened railroad strike had an influence on trade at all markets which was reflected in a temporary upward price movement. The market, however, again settled to its former level when this stimulus was removed.

Cows of good quality were relatively scarce at all markets with only a small percentage of lower grades offered at any market except Boston. Bulls were draggy both at Chicago and eastern markets and the light and infre-

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 29.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	244	$7.75	223	$7.59	230	$7.43	224	$7.74	227	$7.50	240	$7.35	231	$7.59	240	$7.78	244	$12.61
E. St. Louis	190	8.00	197	7.74	196	7.48	208	7.88	205	7.78	194	7.60	191	7.70	200	8.12	192	13.14
Kansas City	218	7.59	212	7.43	220	7.34	218	7.49	204	7.34	197	7.25	215	7.44	224	7.68	212	12.52
Omaha	261	6.96	258	6.78	257	6.92	272	7.00	254	7.00	280	6.68	261	6.89	260	6.96	270	12.47
S. St. Paul	238	6.96	216	6.75	224	6.64	216	6.94	234	6.80	223	6.81	224	6.76	231	7.26	....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases,

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 29.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	74,683	25,068	49,615	167,879	38,414	129,465	103,012	33,696	69,316
Denver [1]	20,954	18,464	2,732	4,842	619	4,308	101,741	101,623	4,754
East St. Louis	27,900	16,667	9,696	67,061	31,122	26,627	7,830	783	3,755
Indianapolis [1]	9,594	6,549	4,566	51,970	24,587	25,908	2,372	1,660	745
Kansas City	82,290	51,898	33,549	41,228	9,533	30,376	43,199	16,692	8,413
Oklahoma City	8,082	2,878	4,893	3,352	215	2,786	131	.....	131
Omaha	39,228	24,912	14,316	32,373	7,026	25,347	62,487	29,435	33,052
St. Joseph [1]	13,018	5,483	7,557	30,129	3,467	26,223	15,295	1,462	13,057
St. Paul [1]	38,862	20,058	18,210	67,010	16,975	53,587	44,757	17,883	19,322
Sioux City	16,976	14,456	5,269	24,770	7,233	16,423	9,597	4,717	7,204
Wichita [1]	10,360	6,775	2,382	7,300	.....	6,423	308	239	32
Total	341,947	193,208	152,785	497,914	139,191	347,473	390,729	208,190	159,781
Previous week	381,375	187,575	169,149	439,374	128,548	295,009	462,538	207,910	217,069

[1] Week ending Friday, Oct. 28.

quent offerings were sold on a declining market.

On account of frequent Jewish holidays during the month the demand for kosher beef was uneven. Prices, however, held generally steady with only slight changes registered at any market.

Veal.—Three eastern markets had approximately 14,000,000 lbs. of veal during the month, which was an increase of 3,000,000 lbs., or approximately 33%, over one yearago. Chicago'ssupply consisted mostly of medium to heavy-weight calves of good quality from Fort Worth, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Milwaukee, and these sold generally in line with locally slaughtered stock. Under fairly liberal supplies that market was relatively steady on all grades until the closing week, when good and choice veal weakened and closed $2 lower than the opening. Other grades held about steady. Conditions at eastern marketsshowed a marked improvement over the previous month. Barring slight week-end declines, the trend was generally upward and substantial net gains were made at all markets. Medium and common grades showed the most strength.

Lamb.—While lamb markets generally lacked stability, there was a marked improvement at most of the larger consuming centers. The slumpy conditions of the previous month had practically disappeared and slight gains were made. Offerings at three eastern markets were approximately 28,700,000 lbs., which was an increase of 12,400,000 lbs., or 76% over the corresponding month a year ago. Sharp weekly fluctuations featured the Philadelphia market, but the closing range of prices was practically steady with the opening. Boston was relatively stronger than other markets, gains of $1 to $2 being made. Although there were frequent fluctuations at both New York and Chicago, all were within a narrow range and closing prices were mostly steady to $1 higher.

LESS MUTTON IN EAST.

Mutton.—Although Chicago had fairly liberal supplies of mutton, offerings at eastern markets decreased about 20,000 carcasses compared with one year ago. The bulk consisted of heavy bucks and ewes and only a small percentage of desirable weights were to be had at any market. A generally slow demand prevailed through the month and the light receipts were marketed at prices slightly under those of September.

Pork.—With weather conditions generally favorable for pork consumption, receipts at eastern markets increased heavily. Available supplies at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, exclusive of holdings in local cold storages, amounted to approximately 15,000,000 lbs., or 2,500,000 lbs. more than similar stocks a year ago. Supplies at Chicago were not excessive but were fully ample to meet trade requirements. Wide fluctuations with a sharply upward trend during the first half of the month, followed by uneven declines later in the month, were outstanding features. Closing prices were $4 under the high spot and $2 under the opening range.

Conditions at eastern markets were generally unsettled and weekly fluctuations were the rule. The general tendency was downward. Boston was relatively more steady than other eastern markets and closing prices at that market were only slightly under the opening, while New York and Philadelphia were unevenly $1 to $2 lower.

Cured pork cuts and lard.—Increased receipts of live hogs at practically all centers compared with both the previous month and one year ago, together with weak and de-

(Coneluded on page 292, column 3.)

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$8.15	$8.25	$7.55	$7.70	$7.35
Bulk of sales	7.25- 7.80	7.75- 8.00	6.90- 7.55	6.50- 7.60	6.75- 7.25
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	7.50- 7.85	7.15- 7.80	6.85- 7.50	7.15- 7.60	6.50- 7.15
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	7.65- 7.90	7.70- 7.85	7.00- 7.55	7.25- 7.70	6.75- 7.15
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	7.65- 8.00	7.75- 7.90	6.90- 7.55	7.25- 7.65	6.90- 7.35
Light lights (130-150 lbs), common-choice	7.85- 8.15	7.85- 8.25	6.85- 7.60	7.00- 7.50	7.25- 7.35
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.75- 7.25	6.25- 6.75	6.00- 6.65	6.40- 6.90	6.00- 6.40
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	6.25- 6.85	5.75- 6.25	5.25- 6.00	6.20- 6.40	5.75- 6.10
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	7.85- 8.25	7.85- 8.25	.....	.....	8.25- 8.50
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.75- 8.25	6.75- 8.25	7.25- 8.00	8.00- 8.50
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	9.00-11.00	9.00-10.50	8.50-10.40	8.75-11.50	.....
Good	8.25-10.00	8.50- 9.75	7.40- 9.25	7.25- 9.75	7.75- 9.50
Medium	5.85- 9.25	5.50- 8.50	5.75- 7.90	5.50- 8.25	5.50- 7.75
Common	5.00- 5.85	5.00- 5.50	4.60- 5.75	4.50- 5.50	4.25- 5.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	11.00-12.25	10.50-11.75	10.25-11.25	10.75-12.00	.....
Good	9.25-11.00	9.00-10.50	7.60-10.25	7.35-10.75	8.50-10.00
Medium	5.75- 9.25	5.25- 9.00	5.65- 8.15	5.25- 7.35	5.50- 8.50
Common	5.00- 5.75	4.00- 5.25	4.25- 5.60	4.25- 5.25	4.00- 5.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	3.65- 9.50	3.75-10.50	3.75- 8.25	4.00- 9.25	3.50- 8.50
Cows, common-choice	3.50- 6.50	3.50- 5.75	3.50- 5.75	3.75- 6.00	3.00- 6.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.10- 6.25	3.25- 6.25	3.00- 5.25	3.00- 6.25	2.50- 5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.50- 3.50	2.50- 3.25	2.25- 3.50	2.75- 3.75	2.00- 3.00
Canner steers	3.00- 4.00	2.50- 3.25	2.75- 3.25	3.00- 3.75	2.50- 3.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	6.25-11.75	6.00-12.00	7.00-10.00	6.50-10.50	6.00- 9.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50- 8.50	3.00- 8.00	3.50- 7.25	3.50- 7.00	3.00- 6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.25- 7.15	4.75- 6.25	4.85- 7.15	5.00- 6.75	4.25- 6.25
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.25- 7.00	4.25- 6.25	4.60- 7.10	4.75- 7.00	4.00- 6.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.00- 7.00	3.25- 6.25	3.50- 7.00	3.50- 7.00	3.50- 6.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.00- 5.25	2.75- 5.50	2.50- 5.35	3.00- 5.75	2.50- 4.25
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.50- 6.50	6.00- 7.25	5.00- 7.25	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.25- 5.25	3.75- 6.00	3.50- 5.00	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.25- 9.40	7.25- 8.75	7.75- 9.10	7.75- 9.00	6.75- 8.25
Culls and common	5.50- 8.00	4.50- 7.00	5.00- 7.50	5.25- 7.50	4.00- 6.50
Feeding lambs	6.75- 7.85	.....	6.25- 7.75	6.75- 7.75	4.75- 7.10
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	5.50- 8.00	4.50- 6.25	5.00- 6.75	5.75- 6.75	4.50- 6.25
Wethers, medium-prime	4.25- 6.25	3.75- 5.50	4.25- 5.50	4.75- 5.50	3.50- 5.25
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	3.25- 5.50	3.00- 4.25	3.50- 5.00	3.75- 5.00	3.00- 4.25
Culls and common	1.75- 3.00	1.00- 2.75	1.50- 3.25	1.50- 3.50	1.00- 2.75
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	.....	.....	3.50- 5.25	3.75- 5.50	.....
Feeding ewes	.....	.....	.....	2.75- 3.75	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Nov. 1.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 4.	Nov. 1.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 4.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$18.00-19.00	$18.00-19.00	$16.50-17.50	$18.00-20.00	$18.00-20.00	$17.00-19.00
Good	16.00-17.50	16.00-17.50	15.50-16.50	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00
Medium	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	11.50-13.50	11.00-13.50	11.00-13.00
Common	8.00-11.00	8.00-11.00	8.50-10.00	9.00-11.00	9.50-11.00	9.00-10.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.50-12.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	.....
Medium	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00
Common	7.00- 8.00	7.00- 8.00	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00
Bulls—						
Common	7.50- 8.00	7.00- 7.50	7.75- 8.25	7.50- 8.50	8.00- 8.50	8.00- 9.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	18.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-19.00
Good	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00
Medium	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	.....	12.50-15.00	10.00-14.00
Mutton—						
Good	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00
Medium	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	7.00- 8.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00
Common	5.00- 7.00	5.00- 7.00	6.00- 7.00	5.00- 8.00	7.00- 9.00	7.00- 9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00
Good	16.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-20.00
Medium	12.00-15.00	11.00-14.00	13.00-15.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-19.00	14.00-17.00
Common	10.00-12.00	8.50-10.00	9.00-12.00	10.00-14.00	12.00-15.00	8.00-10.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	21.00-23.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	22.00-24.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00
10-12 lbs. average	20.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00
12-14 lbs. average	19.00-20.00	19.00-21.00	18.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	23.00-24.00	21.00-23.00
14-16 lbs. average	18.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	20.00-22.00	18.00-20.00
16 lbs. and over	17.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	12.00-15.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-19.00	15.00-18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	11.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	10.50-11.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-10.50	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	11.00-12.00
Butts—						
Boston style	14.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-19.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 290.)

While the output of stock and feeding cattle was again of liberal volume, demand during a part of the week was hampered by the uncertainty of getting purchases to their destination without costly delays. Except Kansas City, where stock and feeding steers closed weak to 25¢ lower and stock calves steady to 50¢ lower, prices were steady to higher than a week earlier. Chicago closed 15¢ to 25¢ higher, but that much below the mid-week high spot. Omaha closed steady to 25¢ higher, St. Paul steady to strong, and East St. Louis 25¢ to 50¢ higher.

The bulk of the stock and feeding steers sold at $4 to $5.25 at St. Paul, at $5 to $6.25 at leading Missouri River markets, and at $5.25 to $6.40 at Chicago. Choice stock calves left Kansas City and Omaha costing $7, with one selected lot up to $7.50 at Kansas City. Stock cows and heifers sold at these points and at Chicago largely between $3 and $4.50, although 11 cars of stock heifers brought $5.25 at Kansas City. During the last few weeks the outgoing movement has carried a larger percentage of fleshy, strong-weight feeder steers than heretofore this season, but light cattle are still in best general demand.

HOG RECEIPTS OF HIGH QUALITY.

Hogs.—Hog receipts showed a seasonal increase, the 10-market total of about 546,000 being the largest since the week ending July 2 last. Runs consisted largely of new-crop hogs which were generally of high quality. This resulted in a liberal proportion of good and choice light and medium weights and a comparative scarcity of heavy butchers and packing sows. The result was that in the general downward trend of prices, declines measuring 25¢ to 50¢ at points under review, the better grades suffered most. At the close of the week the bulk of hogs were selling within the narrowest range in several months.

The lower price scale found choice lights at the lowest point of the year at most markets, Chicago's practical top of $7.75 on Saturday being the lowest since January, 1916.

Average weights of packer and shipper droves were lighter at practically all markets, Chicago's average weight for the week at 231 lbs. being 9 lbs. under the previous week, and the lightest since the first week in January. Omaha's average weight dropped to 261 lbs., compared with 299 lbs. five weeks earlier.

The increase in offerings of light weights flooded the fresh pork market with 8-lb. to 10-lb. loins, resulting in a loss of much of the price advantage those weights had held over heavy loins. This change in the fresh pork trade was reflected in the live hog market. Toward the close of the week good and choice hogs of all weights ranging from 180 to 300 lbs., were selling within practically the same price range.

MANY BUYERS AT KANSAS CITY.

A shortage of fat hogs on the Pacific Coast and the threat of a general railroad strike combined, sent far western packers to the Missouri River markets for hogs. Kansas City, early in the week, reported packers from California, Texas, Tennessee, and Arizona, as well as eastern buyers, on that market in search of 180-lb. to 200-lb. weights.

Killers were active bidders for all weights of pigs and, owing to the comparatively scant supply, took light lights in some instances at prices higher than top butchers. Chicago's practical top on Saturday was $7.75 paid for 210-lb. weights, but shippers paid up to $8 for 130-lb. to 150-lb. offerings. Pigs were quoted 25¢ to 50¢ above quotations on 200-lb. to 250-lb. offerings at points under review. Country demand for pigs continued good, with a spread of $8 to $8.25 taking the bulk of feeders at Kansas City and St. Paul.

Sheep.—With 10-market receipts of sheep and lambs showing a decrease of approximately 90,000 compared with the week previous, and with all reports indicating a comparatively light supply of range stock to be marketed during the remainder of the season, the trend of prices was steadily upward. Feeder lambs at Chicago were an exception, that class of stock closing with a loss amounting to about half of the advance scored earlier in the week.

Advances on fat lambs measured 50¢ to 75¢ at most points, with Kansas City and St. Paul showing extreme gains of 75¢ to $1. As a rule, fat matured sheep gained 25¢ to 50¢. Omaha advancing more, while feeding lambs showed similar upturns at most markets.

CHOICE RANGE LAMBS SCARCE.

Range lambs of good and choice grade were comparatively scarce and the shrinkage in their numbers was only partially compensated for by the seasonal appearance of a sprinkling of fed westerns. The best of the latter and a few choice native lambs reached $9.25 at Chicago where at the week-end $8.75 to $8.90 took the bulk of good natives. Culls from native shipments sold mostly from $6 to $6.25.

Western feeding lambs sold upward to $8 at Chicago at the week's high time, but at the close the bulk of the very desirable feeders were on a $7.50 to $7.60 basis. At the week-end a good kind sold at St. Paul at $6.85 and most of the week's business at Omaha and Kansas City was done around $7.25 and $7.50. Most of the fat ewes sold at $3.50 to $4.75, with best matured wethers upward to $5.75, and yearlings to $7.25 at Chicago.

Opening, Oct. 31.—Cattle receipts at 10 points totaled approximately 41,000 less than on the preceding Monday, although Chicago's run was practically the same at around 25,000 head. Beef steer trade there was mostly 25¢ lower on natives, the break putting many medium and good steers fully $1 lower than during high time of the previous week. Other markets under review ruled steady to lower with the exception of Omaha, where prices strengthened on a light run. Best yearlings at Chicago sold at $11.75 with handyweight steers topping at $10.50, and heavies at $9.65. Stockers and feeders held up well, bringing strong to higher prices at most points.

With moderate receipts hogs sold mostly 25¢ higher. Underweights and pigs sold up to $8.25 at Chicago, with the practical top $8.05, and the bulk going at $7.25 to $8. East St. Louis reported a top of $8.25, Omaha and Kansas City $7.70, and St. Paul $7.40.

With moderate receipts sheep and lambs were steady to 25¢ higher, fat lambs gaining as much as 25¢ to 50¢ at Omaha. Chicago reported top fat lambs at $9.35, with good and choice feeding lambs at $7.50 and $7.85.

Shipments of northern cabbage have exceeded those of last season to Nov. 1, owing to early maturity, good demand and the active movement from Colorado and New York.

MONTHLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 291.)

clining live prices, were the principal contributing factors to the downward trend of cured pork cuts and lard. Standard brands of hams and bacon reached relatively low levels compared with prices prevailing on fancy and well advertised brands. In all cases closing prices were unevenly lower. Hams were off $2 to $2.50 and bacon $2.50 to $3. While picnics fluctuated to some extent, a somewhat broader demand during the latter half of the month resulted in a general advance with the closing range fully 50¢ higher.

An uneven demand for dry salt meats caused prices to fluctuate during the first half of the month. This was followed by gradual declines until at the close backs were 50¢ lower and bellies $2 lower than the opening.

With conditions abroad still unfavorable and domestic requirements providing the chief outlet, lard prices continued the downward trend so much in evidence during September. The close was about 50¢ lower than the opening. Although compound lard met greater net declines, this article sold relatively close to pure lard during the greater part of the month, the two commodities selling at the same price both at wholesale and retail in some markets. At the close compound had declined $1 and was quoted 50¢ to $1 under pure lard.

Nearly every third farm in the country has at least one automobile, according to the Fourteenth Decennial Census. Out of the 6,448,366 farms in the United States, 1,979,564, or 30.7%, reported having automobiles to the number of 2,146,613.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Oct. 28.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	13,851	.....	31,793
Denver	12,679	619	64,687
East St. Louis	8,599	504	277
Fort Worth	8,315	479	969
Indianapolis	3,334	223	99
Kansas City	38,015	1,875	11,582
Oklahoma City	2,736	215	.....
Omaha	23,941	.....	28,480
St. Joseph	4,609	298	3,144
St. Paul	15,075	2,754	7,558
Sioux City	12,874	500	4,184
Wichita	4,758	.....	.....
Total	148,816	7,467	152,773
Previous week	137,530	8,554	145,850
Same week last year[1]	101,565	14,158	100,912
State destination:			
Arkansas	.....	215	.....
California	78	323	.....
Colorado	6,192	296	41,517
Idaho	172	.....	.....
Illinois	19,501	993	6,489
Indiana	7,549	402	6,978
Iowa	26,865	1,732	14,063
Kansas	13,746	371	7,742
Kentucky	244	.....	.....
Louisiana	43	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	.....	259
Massachusetts	15	.....	.....
Michigan	1,777	226	11,615
Minnesota	2,282	966	1,904
Missouri	17,601	449	7,662
Montana	348	.....	.....
Nebraska	23,498	129	37,742
New Jersey	.....	.....	235
New Mexico	407	.....	.....
New York	136	209	4,604
North Dakota	55	.....	585
Ohio	7,541	145	4,563
Oklahoma	6,367	382	.....
Pennsylvania	6,211	423	646
South Dakota	1,515	.....	.....
Tennessee	68	.....	.....
Texas	4,783	215	969
West Virginia	422	.....	.....
Wisconsin	579	.....	5,200
Wyoming	821	.....	.....
Total	148,816	7,467	152,773

[1] Denver not included.

STATISTICAL LIVE STOCK REPORT.

(Concluded from front page.)

was approximately 70,000 head less than during August but 379,000 greater than the number slaughtered during September, 1920.. The total amount of carcass meat resulting from September slaughter was 27,500,000 lbs. less than for the preceding month but 56,000,000 lbs. greater than the amount produced during September, 1920.

The average live weight of cattle increased nearly 21 lbs. over that of a year ago and the average dressed weight showed an increase of nearly 57 lbs. during the same period. A rather surprising feature is the fact that the average live weight of hogs increased only 0.74 lbs. over that of the corresponding month last year. Average dressed weights, however, increased 4.46 lbs. per hog, apparently indicating a marked improvement in average quality and dressing yields. The average weight of live sheep and lambs was 1.88 lbs. under that of a year ago, apparently due to the fact that so far this year most of the sheep and lambs arriving at public markets have come direct from ranges and pastures with little or no fed stock included.

Exports of fresh beef and veal were 239,000 lbs., compared with 1,900,000 lbs. during the corresponding month last year. Exports of cured beef, however, showed an increase of 1,300,000 lbs. Oleo oil and stearin were again in strong demand from foreign buyers, exports for the month being nearly treble those of a year ago. Exports of fresh pork increased 1,000,000 lbs. and those of cured pork nearly 11,000,000 lbs. compared with September, 1920.

A striking feature of our foreign trade for the month of September was the fact that lard exports, including reexports, totaled 107,500,000 lbs., more than double those of a year ago and probably the heaviest movement of the sort for a single month in the history of the country.

YIELDS AND PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IN SEPTEMBER.

Class.	Av. per animal.	Av. per 100 lbs., live wt.	Total production,[1] Sept.	Total production,[1] Jan.-Sept.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Edible beef fats (unrendered)	36.73	3.74	25,309,000	247,643,000
Edible beef offal	26.73	2.72	18,418,000	146,712,000
Cattle hides	66.24	6.74	45,642,000	369,118,000
Edible calf fats (unrendered)	1.92	0.93	617,000	3,921,000
Edible calf offal	5.92	2.87	1,901,000	16,395,000
Lard (rendered)	35.57	15.58	86,163,000	1,037,639,000
Edible hog offal	5.45	2.39	13,202,000	152,791,000
Pork trimmings	9.81	4.30	23,763,000	254,697,000
Inedible grease (rendered)	3.13	1.37	7,582,000	87,021,000
Sheep edible fat (unrendered)	1.95	2.61	2,436,000	23,068,000
Sheep edible offal	1.30	1.74	1,624,000	15,763,000

[1] Calculated for establishments having Federal inspection only.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Oct. 28.	Oct. 21.	Sept. 30.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$20.00–23.00	$21.00–23.00	$23.50–24.00
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	23.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	26.00–26.75
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average	13.00–15.00	12.50–14.50	12.50–15.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	23.50–24.50
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	30.00–34.00	33.00–34.00	34.00–35.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	11.50–14.00	14.00–15.00	14.75–16.00
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	10.75–11.50	10.00–12.00	11.75–12.25
Pure lard, tierces	11.75–13.00	11.50–12.50	11.50–13.75
Compound lard, tierces	11.50–12.00	12.00–12.50	12.00–13.00

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STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR SEPTEMBER.

Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.

	Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1920.	Total Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1921.	Total Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1920.
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	689,043	825,484	5,586,217	6,239,265
Calves	321,193	347,578	2,947,215	3,183,035
Average live weight:				
Cattle ..... pounds	982.43	961.57		
Calves ..... do	206.48	217.94		
Average dressed weight:				
Cattle ..... do	539.21	482.60		
Calves ..... do	111.49	120.58		
Total dressed weight (carcass):				
Beef ..... do	371,538,876	398,378,578	3,034,950,330	3,423,496,497
Veal ..... do	35,809,808	41,910,955	277,897,893	304,127,493
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh beef ..... do	50,204,072	67,010,180		
Cured beef ..... do	17,129,571	22,711,152		
End of month—				
Fresh beef ..... do	44,126,012	58,460,614		
Cured beef ..... do	15,485,441	19,593,940		
Exports:[1]				
Fresh beef and veal ..... do	239,039	1,964,543	11,388,909	84,868,836
Cured beef ..... do	2,857,076	1,555,157	18,968,576	19,044,053
Canned beef ..... do	286,805	244,261	5,171,518	23,169,647
Oleo oil and stearin ..... do	17,180,495	6,799,608	128,408,875	62,699,396
Tallow ..... do	3,319,833	946,884	10,749,517	13,924,037
Imports:				
Fresh beef and veal ..... do	2,065,569	5,808,068	22,032,976	37,335,048
Tallow ..... do	44,264	1,651,754	1,058,429	9,341,086
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—				
Cattle	$6.09			
Calves	$7.63			
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	$8.78	$15.78		
Beef carcasses, good grade (eastern market)	$15.08	$24.90		
Veal calves (Chicago)	$10.71	$16.39		
Veal carcasses (eastern market)	$20.32	$25.72		
Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards	1,904,774	2,293,693	14,130,974	16,164,683
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	393,845	488,786	2,138,913	2,689,580
Estimated number of cattle on farms in the U. S.:				
Jan. 1	64,652,000	66,811,000		
Sept. 1	68,279,000	68,413,000		

Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.

Inspected slaughter of hogs	2,422,350	1,978,662	28,862,398	28,217,986
Average live weight ..... pounds	228.26	227.62		
Average dressed weight ..... do	174.22	169.76		
Total dressed weight (carcass) ..... do	422,021,817	335,887,476	5,045,227,746	4,845,253,620
Number of pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight ..... do	15.58			
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork ..... do	103,486,163	129,197,356		
Cured pork ..... do	520,480,780	677,814,096		
Lard ..... do	149,885,513	170,773,674		
End of month—				
Fresh pork ..... do	64,187,575	87,592,345		
Cured pork ..... do	404,493,253	528,848,456		
Lard ..... do	83,822,961	109,258,328		
Exports:[1]				
Fresh pork ..... do	1,559,081	547,356	49,467,218	20,928,078
Cured pork ..... do	64,846,404	53,646,669	568,343,089	640,877,443
Canned pork ..... do	53,970	77,935	757,318	1,604,105
Sausage ..... do	947,173	899,221	6,946,535	15,075,834
Lard ..... do	107,529,930	48,198,122	716,173,848	429,944,884
Imports:				
Fresh pork ..... do	30,047	50,560	435,193	807,730
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	$7.94			
Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago)	$8.46	$16.43		
Fresh pork loins, 10–14 lbs. (eastern markets)	$24.28	$37.05		
Shoulders, skinned (eastern markets)	[2] $15.05	$24.65		
Picnics, 6–8 lbs. (eastern markets)	$12.18	$21.56		
Butts, Boston style (eastern markets)	$18.42	$30.60		
Bacon, breakfast, (eastern markets)	$26.54	$40.85		
Hams, smoked, 10–12 lbs. average (eastern markets)	$27.08	$36.31		
Lard, tierces (eastern markets)	$12.97	$22.02		
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	2,654,462	2,391,568	30,268,592	31,259,840
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	41,175	46,552	385,179	576,616
Estimated number of hogs on farms in the U. S.:				
Jan. 1	55,153,600	59,368,000		
Sept. 1	69,095,000	70,975,000		

Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.

Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs	1,249,032	1,150,776	9,789,104	8,013,707
Average live weight ..... pounds	74.79	76.67		
Average dressed weight ..... do	36.26	36.84		
Total dressed weight (carcass) ..... do	45,289,900	42,394,588	370,216,859	306,724,189
Storage:				
Beginning of month ..... do	5,902,781	11,021,173		
End of month ..... do	6,014,561	25,324,548		
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton ..... do	264,446	182,053	63,052,056	3,101,736
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton ..... do	1,237,402	18,460,760	21,433,859	49,703,802
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in United States of all classes and grades of sheep and lambs	$7.53			
Lambs, 84 lbs. down, medium to prime (Chicago)	$8.50	$12.93		
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$18.71	$27.36		
Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago)	$4.22	$6.99		
Mutton, good grade (eastern markets)	$12.24	$16.24		
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	2,618,109	2,895,178	17,393,684	16,473,421
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	554,715	795,988	1,680,701	3,004,620
Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S. Jan. 1	33,480,000	34,984,000		

[1] Including reexports. [2] New York.

Dairy and Poultry

ACTIVE DEMAND FEATURES BUTTER MARKETS MOST OF WEEK.

Prices Register Sharp Advances—Threatened Railway Strike Important Market Factor.

Previous heavy receipts of butter caused the week ending Oct. 29 to open easy and unsettled, but as the week progressed an active demand, caused largely by the threatened railroad strike, closely cleaned up the somewhat lighter receipts. As a result the tone of the market became much firmer with prices showing sharp advances.

There was a general feeling that prices were high enough and there was a corresponding reluctance to advance them, but a good consumptive and a fair speculative demand for the moderate supplies gradually forced prices higher. Dealers generally carried somewhat larger stocks than usual and were less eager to sell. Also the possibility of a complete transportation tie-up led to a fairly active speculative demand, especially on the eastern markets.

MARKETS EASIER AT CLOSE.

Later in the week when it became known that the railway strike had been called off trading was done on a more conservative basis and demand dropped off sharply. Buyers wished to decrease their stocks before making further purchases and receivers felt that trading would likely be quiet for a few days and accordingly were more eager to keep goods moving.

Offerings of fancy butter were moderate and quickly cleaned up at advancing prices. Trading in centralized cars and undergrades was rather irregular. At Chicago supplies of these grades were light and in good demand. New York and Philadelphia reported more interest, but stocks at these points remained large. At Boston more interest was shown in centralized cars, mostly in a speculative way, but even price reductions failed to stimulate trading in smaller lots to any extent.

MORE STORAGE BUTTER USED.

Because of very favorable conditions, butter production in nearly all producing sections is heavy. The weekly report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association, issued Oct. 22, indicates an increase of 27% over the corresponding week last year and a decrease of 1.5% under the previous week of this year. Besides the relatively large stocks of fresh butter, buyers are also drawing heavily on storage butter, and withdrawals from storage are gradually increasing. All markets report an improved demand both for whole milk goods and centralized cars.

The S. S. *United States* arrived at New York during the week, carrying a cargo of 2,135 casks of Danish butter. No sales of this shipment were reported, but a previous cargo was cleaned up in a small way at prices around 48½¢. Further shipments of Canadian butter are also arriving on the eastern markets and considerable quantities of this stock changed hands at New York at 44½¢ to 46¢, depending on quality and size of lot. At Boston stocks of Canadian butter were cleaned up but it is reported that more is coming.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 29.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	47½	44½	47	46½	46¼
Tuesday	47½	45	48	46½	64½
Wednesday	48	45	48½	47	46¼
Thursday	48½	46	49	47	46½
Friday	48½	46	49	47	46¼
Saturday	48½	46	49	47	46¼
Average for week	48.08	45.42	48.42	46.83	46.33
Previous week	47.50	44.42	47.42	46.50	45.62
Corresponding week last year	60.34	58.59	60.09	57.67	53.50

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	21–22½	20½–21	22½–23¼	23½	20
Tuesday	21–22½	20 –20½	22½–23¼	23½	19½
Wednesday	21–22½	20 –20½	22½–23¼	23½	19½
Thursday	21–22½	20 –20½	22½–23¼	26	19¾
Friday	21–22½	20 –20½	22½–23¼	26	.....
Saturday	21–22½	20 –20½	22½–23¼	26	19¾
Average for week	21.75	20.33	22.88	24.75	19.68
Previous week	21.75	20.58	22.63	22.17	20.08
Corresponding week last week	27.50	23.42	26.42	23.58	23.27

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	39½	Friday	40½
Tuesday	39½	Saturday	40½
Wednesday	40		
Thursday	40½	Average	40.08

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Oct. 29.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,212,089	10,592,411	7,062,005
Receipts since Jan. 1	490,117,454	479,905,365	428,028,603
Put into cold storage	1,517,226	2,069,675	766,769
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,713,019	3,523,940	2,965,006
Change during week	−2,195,793	−1,454,265	−2,198,237
Total holdings	50,234,747	52,430,540	62,490,756
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,196,126	3,559,076	2,570,001
Receipts since Jan. 1	156,302,971	151,806,845	142,333,284
Put into cold storage	930,585	1,127,369	598,959
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,473,034	1,551,226	1,198,967
Change during week	−542,449	−423,857	−600,008
Total holdings	15,193,683	15,736,132	17,623,619
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	5,730,873	5,145,682	4,366,506
Receipts since Jan. 1	145,457,277	139,726,404	134,603,997
Put into cold storage	3,138,829	2,836,545	3,174,700
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,501,746	1,185,408	897,753
Change during week	+1,637,083	+1,651,137	+2,276,947
Total holdings	23,554,802	21,917,719	20,467,889
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	163,415	144,137	112,033
Receipts since Jan. 1	13,994,422	13,831,007	12,364,196
Put into cold storage	13,292	9,608	11,607
Withdrawn from cold storage	227,260	222,856	185,861
Change during week	−213,968	−213,248	−174,254
Total holdings	2,377,981	2,591,949	2,001,725

India Offers Market for Refined Sugar.

India is capable of consuming 748,544 tons of foreign sugar in addition to her domestic production reports the secretary of the sugar bureau of Pusa, India. The amount of refined sugar produced in India is comparatively small, totaling in 1920 177,569 tons. During 1920 India imported 312,998 tons of refined sugar, principally from Java and the Straits Settlements (mostly Java sugar transshipped at Singapore), Hongkong, Mauritius, Japan, and Egypt.

CHEESE PRICES STEADY TO FIRM AT CLOSE OF PAST WEEK.

Uncertainty Over Proposed Railway Strike Cause of Less Active Trading at Chief Markets.

Uncertainty regarding the outcome of the threatened railroad strike was apparently the cause of less activity in the principal cheese markets early in the week ending Oct. 29. Some dealers did stock up and others would doubtless have done likewise except for a fear of having goods en route when the strike was called. However, toward the last of the week there was a more general buying interest, and the week closed with markets steady to firm.

Prices on Wisconsin cheese boards declined slightly on Monday, Oct. 24, but dealers in distributing markets reported that it was difficult to buy at prices showing any reduction under the previous week. Apparently, country dealers' immediate stocks on hand were not large, and many anticipated difficulty in getting supplies if a strike occurred.

Comparatively little cheese is reaching New York City from Wisconsin because dealers claim that it is not profitable to handle Wisconsin cheese in competition with the New York State make. Small amounts of Canadian cheese are still reaching that market and more is being offered at 14¢ f. o. b. Montreal.

At least three steamers reaching New York during the week from Great Britain carried cheese originally sent to London, the amount returned being approximately 12,000 boxes of Double Daisies and Twins. The quality of this cheese was not so uniform as the lots returned the week before, although some was very good and was sold at prices up to 20½¢. Quality of current make is still fairly good, although there are occasional lots of pasty cheese. Held cheese is moving fairly well for the season, but the really active demand for this type will develop after the quality of fresh goods becomes less satisfactory.

Argentina's Exports of Chilled Beef, Frozen Mutton and Lamb Increase.

Exports of frozen beef from Argentina during the first eight months of 1921 show a decrease of 743,407 quarters, compared with the exports during the corresponding months of 1920, according to statistics compiled by the Review of the River Plate. Exports of chilled beef during the same period increased by 621,781 quarters, and exports of frozen mutton and lamb increased by 1,035,471 carcasses and 382,059 carcasses, respectively.

The following table shows the exports of frozen and chilled beef and frozen lamb and mutton from Argentina during the first eight months of 1921 compared with the same period in the five preceding years:

First 8 months of—	Frozen beef.	Chilled beef.	Frozen mutton.	Frozen lamb.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Carcasses.*	*Carcasses*
1916	2,796,208	508,637	1,051,118	433,643
1917	3,185,164	457,352	757,891	365,746
1918	3,858,496	23,553	727,777	152,299
1919	3,360,640	74,598	985,521	163,416
1920	3,068,662	324,088	746,190	328,645
1921	2,325,255	945,869	1,781,661	710,704

The United Kingdom furnished the chief market for all the frozen and chilled meats exported from Argentina during the eight months' period, taking 1,663,637 quarters of frozen beef, 933,821 quarters of chilled beef, 1,580,892 carcasses of frozen mutton, and 680,291 carcasses of frozen lamb.

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK MARKETS AGAIN INACTIVE.

Exports Now Expected to Diminish Materially—Domestic Demand Shows No Gain.

With export business a diminishing factor and domestic demand offering comparatively little support, condensed and evaporated milk markets again became inactive in September. This lighter demand in the face of fairly heavy supplies accounted for lower selling prices to both foreign and domestic trade. At the same time prices for fluid milk used in manufacturing remained practically unchanged and some manufacturers reported that the prices quoted for condensed and evaporated milk represented very little profit.

The heavy export movement during August and September was composed largely of shipments for relief purposes, but it is stated that practically the last of these orders if not already taken care of were to have been filled during October. Other export business has assumed small proportions compared with what many dealers have expected, and the general situation is not regarded as encouraging.

SEPTEMBER EXPORTS OF EVAPORATED.

Evaporated milk again constituted the bulk of exports during September, and total shipments of this class of goods were 6,000,000 lbs. heavier than during August. September movement of evaporated milk into export channels amounted to almost 29,000,000 lbs., over three times the amount of condensed milk shipped from domestic ports. The excessively heavy movement of evaporated goods is said to be due to sugar prices, which are relatively lower in Europe where beet sugar is obtainable, than in this country.

European countries find evaporated milk cheaper than condensed, not only because of a lower price per case, but also because of the saving of freight charges on the sugar contained in condensed milk. As will be noted from the accompanying summary, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany were the heavy receivers of both evaporated and condensed milk during September.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.

[Per 100 lbs.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.
New England	$1.91	$1.91	$3.30	$3.30
Middle Atlantic	2.20	2.23	2.09	2.17
South Atlantic	2.15	2.15	1.76	1.66
East North Central	1.84	1.84	1.94	1.88
West North Central	1.78	1.80	1.77	1.77
Western (North)	1.95	1.77	2.10	2.23
Western (South)	1.75	1.73	.....	.....
United States	1.89	1.87	2.05	2.04

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-oz. cans.		Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-oz. cans.	
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.
New England	$6.00	$6.07	$4.80	$4.82
Middle Atlantic	6.09	5.95	4.80	4.88
South Atlantic	6.27	6.47	4.91	5.02
East North Central	6.15	6.41	4.69	4.52
West North Central	6.09	6.38	4.78	4.76
South Central	6.28	6.49	4.96	4.91
Western (North)	6.38	6.38	4.90	4.72
Western (South)	6.53	6.53	5.00	4.78
United States	6.18	6.28	4.83	4.83

The combined exports for the first nine months of this year were over 137,000,000 lbs., less than during the same period in 1920, and it was only during August and September that this year's movement was heavier than corresponding months a year ago.

While the latest available reports of stocks are as of Oct. 1, current comment suggests no material improvement in the situation. On a comparative basis stocks of all classes of goods were lighter on Oct. 1 than on Sept. 1. This would be expected following the fairly heavy movement during September, and the seasonal decrease in production. But condensed markets were sluggish even during September as is shown by the fact that stocks of this particular class increased slightly during that month. Manufacturers' unsold stocks also increased during September, and unfilled orders decreased. These statements apply principally to case goods, as manufacturers of bulk goods, many of whom depend more or less upon local or near-by demand for an outlet, carry much smaller stocks in reserve and have more of a tendency to divert raw material into other products when the market begins to show signs of becoming stagnant.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Stocks.	Oct. 1, 1921.		Sept. 1, 1921.		Oct. 1, 1920.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks.	35,233	23,639	31,773	26,654	76,987	39,129
Total unsold stocks	24,859	15,865	21,574	19,074	65,001	7,438
Total unfilled orders	.....	.....	339	.....	804	.....
EVAPORATED.						
Total stocks.	116,309	442	90,503	770	207,610	654
Total unsold stocks	69,080	409	36,149	763	137,520	530
Total unfilled orders	4,461	.....	6,039	.....	3,511	.....

Exports.	Sept., 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1920.
Condensed milk	9,342	7,557	17,710
Evaporated milk	28,720	22,803	3,693
Total	38,062	30,360	21,403

Potato shipments from 18 leading main crop States already have reached one-half the total of last season from these States.

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH, OCT. 15.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Varieties.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1920.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Sept. 15, 1920.	Frozen since Sept. 15, 1921.
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	748	367	442	256	341
Butterfish	612	987	422	515	243
Ciscoes	6,343	6,444	5,839	4,999	1,076
Cod, hake, pollack	1,634	3,109	1,865	2,578	617
Croakers	268	706	338	709	.....
Halibut	8,487	10,677	9,129	10,340	423
Herring	5,262	6,124	3,870	5,405	1,937
Lake trout	1,214	943	1,053	555	215
Mackerel	1,486	2,593	1,603	2,678	192
Rock fishes	57	184	69	200	2
Sablefish	1,619	1,119	977	834	655
Salmon, fall	1,507	1,377	829	891	506
Salmon, silver	1,560	1,612	1,027	540	632
Salmon, other	5,651	3,683	5,177	3,248	754
Sea bass	56	101	61	109	9
Shad	331	492	349	502	19
Shad roe	28	42	43	43	.....
Smelts, eulachon, etc	334	166	335	116	16
Squid	2,843	2,577	3,017	2,163	7
Weakfish	2,183	920	1,751	498	462
Whitefish	2,024	1,097	1,782	1,016	357
Whiting	4,496	9,529	5,258	9,649	160
Miscellaneous	9,489	9,881	9,233	8,453	1,367
Totals	58,242	64,730	54,469	56,297	9,990
CURED FISH.					
Herring	17,755	21,655	16,207	22,752	.....
Mild cured salmon	6,745	8,276	6,855	8,275	.....

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Barreled goods.	Case goods.	Barreled goods.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Total stocks,[1] Oct. 1:				
1921	312,612	987,520	168,082	7,935,914
1920	713,370	1,117,099	491,212	11,374,217
Unsold stocks,[2] Oct. 1:				
1921	312,612	890,770	168,082	6,703,104
1920	.....	855,866	150,000	5,800,552

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales of future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During September.

[Cents per pound.]

Geographic sections.	Case goods.		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[1]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[2]	Range.[1]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[2]
New England	10½–25	10½	9 –14½	10 –13
Middle Atlantic	20	20	7 –13	7 –13
South Atlantic	.....	.....	9 –13	10½–13
East North Central	10½–11½	10½	7½–13	7½–13
West North Central	.....	.....	7 –13	7½ –13
South Central	.....	.....	9 –13	9½–13
Northwestern	.....	.....	6 –14	7½–14
Southwestern	.....	.....	9 –14	9 –14

[1] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of Sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder, 36¢ to 50¢ for case goods and 28¢ to 55¢ for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk 3½¢ to 13½¢.

Skim milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 8½¢ to 13¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard and 13¢ per lb. f. a. s. Pacific seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk During September.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
France	16,230	Panama	348
Germany	1,691,515	Mexico	4,041
Netherlands	765,600	Chile	2,800
United Kingdom	223,500	Peru	6,502
Bermuda	600	British India	240
Canada	1,315	Other countries	1,165
Newfoundland and Labrador	595	Total, Sept., 1921	2,115,066
British Honduras	465	Total, Sept., 1920	22,223
Honduras	120	Jan.–Sept., 1921	7,186,119
		Jan.–Sept., 1920	2,208,654

Southern Italy Walnut Crop Placed at 9,900,000 Pounds.

The walnut crop in southern Italy this season will be approximately the same in quantity as that of 1920, but very much superior in quality, reports the American consul at Naples. A recent estimate places the production for 1921 at 9,900,000 lbs. Of the 1920 crop 4,560,336 lbs., valued at $510,606, were marketed in the United States. This year reports indicate a promising market in Germany because of a reported shortage of the French crop.

The total sugarcane acreage in India for the 1921–22 crop was estimated by the Indian Government on Aug. 25 at 2,370,000 acres, compared with 2,636,000 acres on the corresponding date last year.

Fruits and Vegetables

HEAVY SUPPLIES ON HAND CAUSE OF WEAKER MARKET TONE.

Onions Only Leading Line to Hold Steady—Car-Lot Movement Decreases about 5,000 Cars.

Accumulated supplies in many markets may have been partly responsible for a weaker tone in several lines of fruits and vegetables during the week ending Oct. 29. Total car-lot movement of 12 leading lines was 19,713 cars, a decrease of more than 5,000 cars from last week's shipments; 23,046 cars were moved last year during the same period. Potatoes, cabbage, sweet potatoes, and apples showed some decline. Onions and cranberries were steady to firm. Other lines were nearly steady.

Potatoes.—Potato markets have been oversupplied for the past week, and demand and movement were limited. Markets were slow and dull, prices slightly lower. Carlot shipments decreased to 7,821 cars compared with a little over 10,000 the previous week, but are still heavier than for the same period a year ago when 6,613 cars were moved. Of the week's movement Maine shipped 1,357 cars, New York 1,288, Minnesota 1,148, and Michigan 753, these four States furnishing more than one-half the week's supply.

New York sacked Round Whites declined 25c in eastern markets, closing at $2 to $2.15 per 100 lbs., and ruled 10¢ lower in producing sections at $1.85 f. o. b. Northern Round Whites held nearly steady in Chicago, where car-lot sales closed at $1.70 to $1.85. Sales to jobbers in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh ranged 20¢ to 35¢ lower at $2 to $2.15. Prices at Michigan and Minnesota shipping points declined 10¢ to 20c, to a close of $1.35 to $1.65 f. o. b. Maine sacked Green Mountains showed slight losses in eastern city markets and ranged $2 to $2.35 in New York and Boston. Bulk stock at shipping points sold 15¢ lower at $1.36 to $1.41 per 100 lbs. Colorado and Idaho white varieties were in limited demand at distributing points, sales to growers ranging $1 to $1.25.

ONION PRICES HOLD FIRM.

Onions.—Limited supplies of good onions have tended to hold prices at the high level of a week ago. Eastern Yellow Globes were firm in city markets at $5 to $5.75 per 100 lbs. and held steady at Connecticut Valley shipping points at $5 to $5.25 f. o. b. Middle western No. 1 yellow stock ranged $5 to $5.75 in eastern cities; small to medium sizes sold at $3.75 to $4 in Chicago. California yellow varieties were slow and weak in Chicago at $4.50 to $5. Carlot shipments for the season to date are about 20 % less than for the same period a year ago. During the week 442 cars moved, compared with 637 last week.

Cabbage.—Cabbage supplies were liberal in most markets, but limited in New York. Demand and movement were slow, city markets dull and weak. Haulings were light at shipping points with limited demand and much stock going to storage. Carlot shipments for the week were 1,123 cars, of which 686 were from New York State and 210 from Wisconsin. The week's movement was about 100 cars less than for the preceding week, and compares with 1,241 cars shipped for the same period a year ago. New York Danish type cabbage ranged $5 lower in city markets at $25 to $38 per ton bulk. Markets were dull and unsettled at shipping points and prices closed lower at $26 to 28 f. o. b. Northern Danish stock weakened in Chicago and St. Louis to a range of $35 to $40.

APPLES SLIGHTLY LOWER.

Apples.—Apple markets showed a slightly weaker tone under liberal supplies and moderate demand. Total carlot movement for teh week was 6,433 cars or about 1,000 less than the previous week. Boxed apples filled 4,614 cars, compared with 5,116 shipped the week before. This is about 50% heavier than the movement from boxed apple sections a year ago. Barreled apple shipments amounted to 1,819 cars, a decrease of nearly 600 cars from the week before. Nearly 6,000 cars were shipped during the same period last year. New York Baldwin apples, A 2½, held steady in New York and Philadelphia at $7 to $7.50 per bbl. and ranged $6 to $7 in other consuming markets. This stock held steady at shipping points at a range of $6.25 to $6.50. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Jonathans ranged lower in New York and Chicago at $2.35 to $2.90 and held steady in Kansas City at $3 to $3.10. Extra Fancy Winesaps brought $2.15 per box f. o. b. shipping points.

Sweet potatoes.—Prices for sweet potatoes in consuming markets showed some losses. Demand was limited, markets slow and dull. Virginia yellow varieties declined 25¢ in eastern markets, closing at $2.50 to $2.75 per bbl. in New York, and at $2.90 to $3.50 in other cities. This stock declined 75¢ in Chicago, to a range of $3.50 to $3.75. Tennessee Nancy Halls closed slow and weak in middle western markets at 75¢ to $1 per bushel hamper.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York *cauliflower* from Long Island was firm in New York City at $3.50 to $3.75 per crate, and was nearly steady in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh at $2 to $3. California stock in pony crates was steady in St. Louis and Kansas City at $2.25 to $2.50. New York *celery* was firm in New York at $3.75 to $4 per crate. Michigan stock in square crates was slow and dull in Detroit and St. Louis at $1.35 to $1.75. Large crates in Cincinnati and Indianapolis brought $3.50 to $4.50. New Jersey and Massachusetts *cranberries* advanced $2 to $2.50 per bbl. in city markets, closing at $15 to $17. The high point was reached in Chicago and Cincinnati. Florida *cucumbers* in bushel crates ranged $2.50 to $3 in New York and $4 to $4.50 in Philadelphia. In Chicago crates of 4 to 5 doz. closed steady at $3.25 to $3.75.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Oct. 29.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Oct. 29.	Last season to Oct. 29.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	4,614	3,060	5,116	28,593	15,702	36,287
Barreled	1,819	5,955	2,395	19,955	26,642	72,763
Cabbage	1,123	1,023	1,241	22,275	22,762	33,082
Cauliflower	105	156	127	617	630	3,524
Celery	544	379	493	6,625	4,784	10,358
Grapes	1,911	3,357	3,198	32,061	35,771	39,154
Lettuce:						
Old	189	113	186	17,252	12,193	12,491
New	55	65	81	335	197	8,797
Onions	442	781	637	14,177	17,968	28,150
Pears	141	472	219	11,500	13,784	15,173
Potatoes:						
Sweet	546	649	749	8,624	6,914	18,085
White	7,821	6,613	10,085	119,599	94,992	196,101
Tomatoes	95	143	152	15,862	14,099	15,143
Vegetables, mixed	305	274	347	13,360	10,569	13,525
Total	19,713	23,045	25,026	339,125	287,912	562,959

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, No, 1. per 100 lbs., sacked.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Oct. 31.	This season. Oct. 24.	One year ago.
New York	628	$2.00–$2.15	$2.25–$2.35	[1]$2,10–$2,20
Boston	218	1.90– 2.00	2.10– 2.15	
Philadelphia	287	2.00	2.35	[1] 1,50– 1.70
Pittsburgh	338	2.10– 2.15	2.35– 2.45	2.35
Cincinnati	156	2.00– 2.15	2.15– 2.35	2.35– 2.40
Chicago	695	[2] 1,70– 1.85	[2] 1,75–1.90	[2] 2.00– 2.15
St. Louis	286	[2] 1.80	[3] 2.00	2.00– 2.15
Kansas City	606	[2] [3] 1.65	[2] [3] 1.75	1.75– 1.85

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore Yellow Varieties, Barrels.

New York	116	$2.50–$2.75	$2.50–$2.75	$3.00–$3.25
Boston	30	3.25– 3.50	3.50– 3.75	4.00
Philadelphia	6	2.00		3.00
Pittsburgh	42	2.90– 3.15	3.40– 3.50	3.75– 4.00
Cincinnati	7	3.25– 3.50	3.75	4.00
Chicago	42	3.50– 3.75	4.25– 4.50	4.00– 4.25
St, Louis	1		[4] 1.90	[4] 1.25– 1.50
Kansas City	5	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.00	

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes, No. 1, per 100 lbs. Sacked.

New York	93	$5.50–$5.75	$5.25–$5.50	$1.25–$1.75
Boston	57	5.25– 5.50	5.25– 5.50	1.38– 1.50
Philadelphia	31	5.00– 5.50	5.00– 5.65	1.25– 1.65
Pittsburgh	31	4.75– 5.00	5.00– 5.50	1.40– 1.50
Cincinnati	14	5.50– 6.00	5.50– 6.00	1.25– 1.65
Chicago	79	3.75– 4.00	4.00– 4.40	1.25– 1.50
St, Louis	31		[5] 5.50	[5] 1,60– 1.65
Kansas City	35	[5] 3.75	[5] 3.75	[5] 1,65– 1.75

CABBAGE. New York and Northern Danish Type, per Ton Bulk.

New York	39	$36–$38	$38–$40	$20
Boston	10	[6] 2.25	[6] 2.25– 2.50	
Philadelphia	72	30– 32	35– 38	14– 18
Pittsburgh	54	[1] 2.50	[1] 2.25– 2.50	
Cincinnati	37	25– 35	40	10– 14
Chicago	35	40	40– 44	8– 10
St, Louis	61	35– 40	40	15– 20
Kansas City	40	[1] 2.25	2.25– 2.50	[1] 1.00

APPLES, Eastern Baldwins, A 2¼-inch, Barrels,

New York	246	$7.25–$7.50	$7.25–$7.50	$4.50–$5.00
Boston	87	6.00		5.00
Philadelphia	86	7.00– 7.50	7.50	4.00
Pittsburgh	109	6.50– 6.75	6.50	
Cincinnati	33	7.00		
Chicago	189	6.25– 7.00	7.00– 7.50	3.75– 4.00

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, Boxes.

New York	264	$2.35–$2.50	$2.50–$2.75	$3.00–$3.25
Boston	35	[7] 2.30– 2.95	2.75	[7] 2.35– 3.75
Philadelphia	150	2.50– 3.00	2.50– 2.75	3.50
Pittsburgh	82	2.25– 3.00	2.50– 3.25	
Chicago	400	2.25– 2.90	2.25– 3.0	[7] 3.00– 3.60
Kansas City	324	3.00– 3.10	3.00– 3.1	3.25– 3.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).				
Rochester, N. Y.		$1.30	$1.95	$1.90–$2.00
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] 1.36–1.41	[1] 1.51–1.56	[1] 1.65– 1.70	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	[1] 1.60–1.65	[1] 1.65–1.75	[1] 1.82– 1.98	
Waupaca, Wis.	[8] 1.25	1.70	1.75– 1.95	
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.35– 1.60	1.55– 1.80	1.75– 1.90	
Alliance, Nebr.	[1] 1.00–1.17½	[1] 1.03		
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[8] 1.00– 1.05	[8] 1.00	[8] 1.05– 1.10	
Greeley, Colo.	1.25	[4] 1.25	[8] 1.25– 1.30	
ONIONS (100 lbs., sacked).				
Massachusetts points		5.00	1.15– 1.25	
CABBAGE (ton bulk).				
Rochester, N. Y.	20.00–23.00	30.00–30.00	9.00	
Minneapolis, Minn.		[2] 32.00–35.00		
Wisconsin points		30.00–32.00		
APPLES (barrels).				
Rochester, N. Y.	6.25– 6.50	6.25– 6.50	4.25	
APPLES (boxes).				
Spokane, Wash.	2.15		2.15– 2.25	

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[4] Tennessee Nancy Halls, bushel hampers.
[5] Red varieties.
[6] Barrels.
[7] Auction sales.
[8] Wagonloads, cash to growers.

POTATO SHIPMENTS ACTIVE FROM WESTERN NEW YORK STATE.

Apple Movement Lighter but Prices Hold About Steady—Cabbage Prices at Lower Levels.

Reports from western New York to Nov. 1 indicate but little recent activity in the apple and cabbage markets, and Rochester and near-by points show rather a stationary market on potatoes. Railroad strike rumors made conditions somewhat unsettled as large shippers were not inclined to load freely until adjustment of the strike situation was reached.

Digging of potatoes is about completed, and growers at most points have been hauling at 90¢ to $1 per bu. For a few days in late October farmers hauled practically no potatoes. Round White varieties held steady at $2.90 to $2.95 per 150-lb. sack f. o. b., but this figure had declined to $2.75 to $2.80 by the end of the month. Bulk stock was not moving freely and the shipments that were made brought $1.75 to $1.80 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Total western New York potato shipments for the last week of October were 1,025 cars compared with 1,083 during the preceding week. The movement was more than threefold greater than last year's weekly shipments at this season.

STORING LATE CABBAGE.

An interesting feature of the cabbage situation is the fairly heavy shipments of stock of Danish type from the Cortland section to other points in western New York, where storage facilities are greater.

The Danish crop near Rochester was scheduled for cutting about Nov. 1.

There seems to be but little activity in Domestic type cabbage; kraut factories are absorbing most of the light supplies remaining. Domestic type ruled at $22 to $24 per ton f. o. b. toward the first of November, the best stock selling at $25. Prices on the Danish type declined from a $28 to $30 level to a range of $25 to $28, most of this stock bringing $27 per ton f. o. b.

Weekly shipments from the western New York apple belt dropped 40% compared with the week ending Oct. 22. Picking is completed and a large part of the good stock is going to storage at producing points. Cider plants are beginning to run short of locally grown culls, and there is practically no movement of bulk apples. On such sales as have been made of A 2½-in. Baldwins, the f. o. b. price held constant at $6.25 to $6.50 per bbl., with $5.75 prevailing for 2¼-in. stock. Bushel baskets of mixed A's and B's, 2¼-in. up, weakened slightly, most sales being made at $1.70 to $1.75. The majority of shipments are rolling to the smaller centers of consumption.

Colorado Onions Practically Out of Growers' Hands.

The Colorado onion crop is almost entirely out of the growers' hands, and stocks in the storages of local shippers are comparatively light, according to a report as of Nov. 1. Total shipments from the State this season to Oct. 15 were 179 cars compared with 28 cars for the corresponding period last year. The total carlot movement from Colorado last season was 149 cars. It is thought that this year's movement will not exceed 300 cars.

Local market prices paid to growers at the opening of the season ranged around $2.50 per 100 lbs. and steadily advanced during the shipping season to a range exceeding $4 per 100 lbs. to the growers. These prices were considerably higher than those paid for middle western stock in consuming markets at the corresponding time last season. Last year prices dropped 50¢ to 75¢ per 100 lbs. between Sept. 15 and the middle of October, and most sales at shipping points were made at a range around $1.25 Oct. 15. Conditions failed to improve appreciably up to the close of the shipping season, and on Apr. 11 middle western yellow varieties sold at 50¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. in jobbing markets.

The British Apple Market.

Selling prices of apples on British markets for the week ending Oct. 29, according to the American Agricultural Commissioner at London, were as follows:

At London: Boxed No. 1 Jonathans from Washington ranged 14s. to 15s. ($2.75 to $2.95) per box, conversion being made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Oct. 29, when a shilling was worth about 20¢. No. 2 Jonathans brought from 11s. to 12s. ($2.16 to $2.36) per box. All grades of Yellow Newtowns from Oregon sold from 19s. to 20s. ($3.74 to $3.94) per box. All grades of Yellow Newtowns from California ranged from 14s. to 16s. ($2.75 to $3.15) per box.

At Glasgow: All grades of boxed Yellow Newtowns from Washington sold at 15s. to 17s. ($2.95 to $3.35) per box. Extra Fancy Jonathans ranged from 13s. 6d. to 16s. ($2.66 to $3.15) per box. Fancy Jonathans sold at 12s. 6d. to 15s. ($2.46 to $2.95) per box. Boxed No. 1 McIntosh and No. 1 Jonathans from British Columbia sold at 14s. to 15s. ($2.75 to $2.95) per box. No. 2 McIntosh and No. 2 Jonathans brought 11s. 6d. to 13s. ($2.26 to $2.56) per box.

At Liverpool: All grades of boxed Jonathans from Washington ranged from 12s. 6d. to 16s. ($2.46 to $3.15) per box.

Colorado Cabbage Season Over.

The Colorado cabbage shipping season closed with demand good at prices averaging $1.25 per 100 lbs. to growers. The season opened with prices around $2 per 100 lbs. Prices, however, declined early in September to 85¢, but under a steady outside demand the local market recovered to the prevailing range quoted at the close of the season.

Shipments of cabbage from Colorado this season to Oct. 15 totaled 1,984 cars, compared with 1,047 shipped during the corresponding period last season. The total movement last season amounted to 1,672 cars and it is expected that it will reach nearly 2,100 cars this season. As in years past, considerable cabbage has been shipped in mixed carloads containing potatoes and onions also. The returns realized by growers this season have been higher than last season, as may be seen by comparing them with the prices received in 1920. The prevailing market on Aug. 10, 1920, was 65¢ per 100 lbs. to the growers, but by Aug. 21 it had weakened to 30¢ per 100 lbs. Growers refused to haul for less than 60¢, however, until late in September. Despite an attempt to set a minimum price of 60¢ per 100 lbs. for No. 1 stock, the market continued weak under a very limited demand, and the growers were forced to accept 40¢ to 60¢. Competition from producing sections in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, and heavy production of home-grown cabbage were partly responsible for the limited demand from commercial markets which usually depend upon Colorado shipments.

IDAHO HARVESTS LARGEST APPLE CROP IN ITS HISTORY.

Over 4,000 Cars May Be Shipped from State this Year—Bulk and Basket Packs Increase.

With the harvesting season nearly completed, it appears that over 4,000 cars of apples will be shipped from Idaho this season, according to a field representative of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. This number is somewhat in excess of earlier estimates. Shipments from Idaho up to Oct. 20 filled approximately 3,300 cars, and it was believed that from 750 to 800 more cars would be moved after that date.

During the first three weeks of October shipments seldom dropped below 100 cars daily. In fact, the movement was usually well above that figure. On Oct. 11 a total shipment of 202 cars was made, and this figure probably was the heaviest day's movement ever recorded from Idaho.

The Payette Valley is the heaviest shipping section in the State and probably will ship in the neighborhood of 2,250 cars. The Boise Valley probably will ship 1,000 cars, the Twin Falls and Lewiston districts about 250 cars each, and the northern Idaho district in the vicinity of Coeur d'Alene around 400 cars.

PRINCIPAL VARIETIES GROWN.

The principal varieties grown in southern Idaho are Rome Beauty, Jonathan, and Winesap. The usual custom in that section is for the grower to contract the sale of all the apples in his orchard on a ton basis. Early this season apples were contracted from the growers at $35 to $60, with a majority of the contracts made at around $45.

Although there has been some lack of refrigerator cars in the Boise and Payette Valleys, this section has not suffered so much from car shortage as have other northwestern districts this fall. A considerable number of box cars have been loaded with apples when refrigerator cars were not available, thus reducing congestion.

A larger proportion of the shipments than ever before has been in bulk and in bushel baskets, packed "Orchard run, culls and ciders out," usually with a minimum diameter specification of 2¼ ins. for Jonathans, and 2½ ins. for Rome Beautys. This is probably due in great measure to the lack of supplies from the sections usually shipping apples packed in this manner to the middle western markets. Some sales have been made on a box basis, both for graded stock and for stock packed "Face and fill," all three grades; but the greater part of the early crop has moved either in bulk or in round bushel baskets.

Carload contract sales, with advance deposits of $100 to $200 per car, have ranged as follows for stock in bulk on a per ton basis: Jonathan, $50 to $65, mostly $60; Rome Beauty, $50 to $65, mostly $55 to $60; Winesap, $55 to $65. When stock was packed in bushel baskets these contract sales were as follows: Jonathan, $1.55 to $1.85 with an extreme top of $2; Rome Beauty, $1.60 to $1.70; Winesaps, $1.60 to $1.70.

Maine has the only large apple crop in the extreme Northeast and ranks next to New York and Michigan in volume of shipments from the barreled apple region in September and October. Maine has already shipped about four times as many carloads of apples as last season. At $1,000 per car the State's shipments would represent about $2,000,000.

Virginia shipped less than 5% as many cars of apples during September and October as in the corresponding time last year.

LITTLE DEMAND FOR NORTHERN COLORADO POTATOES.

Average Yield About 85 Sacks per Acre—State Grading Law Generally Satisfactory.

The continued heavy movement of potatoes from the principal late-producing sections of the country has been responsible for a practical cessation of demand from outside points for northern Colorado potatoes, according to a field agent of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates who is located in that section.

The acreage in the northern part of Colorado is considered by local authorities to be approximately the same as that of last year. Digging was practically completed by the end of October. It is generally conceded that the dry weather in July has resulted in an average yield per acre of around 85 sacks of 110 lbs. each, compared with a normal yield of approximately 100 sacks per acre. Considerable fusarium wilt has been observed in the Downing, but it is believed that the later maturing types will not show so much of this disease. Dry weather was responsible for perhaps more than the usual amount of "knobby," sun-burned, and growth-cracked stock also. In a number of cases crops which were sorted in the field have failed to meet the requirements of U. S. No. 1 grade because of the presence of an amount in excess of the tolerance allowed for these defects.

GRADING LAW IN OPERATION.

The operation of the compulsory State grading law, which was put into effect this season, has proved generally satisfactory, and the authorities charged with enforcement of the law report that the growers are generally availing themselves of the opportunities offered by the local State inspectors for instruction in grading.

The October report of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates forecasts a production of 11,360,000 bus. of potatoes for Colorado, compared with 12,104,000 bus. forecast on Sept. 1, with a December estimate last year of 10,920,000 bus. The fact that the last Government estimate placed practically all of the increase in the East and showed a slightly lower probable crop in Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, and California has served to heighten the confidence of local growers and shippers in the potential strength of the crop situation in this section.

The carlot movement from Colorado to Oct. 15 totaled 5,234 cars, compared with 3,858 to the same date last season. While there has been considerable storing by local operators of both Idaho and northern Colorado potatoes, it is undoubtedly a fact that a larger percentage of the crop remains in the growers' hands than has been the case for several years. Most growers sort and sack at least a part of their stock in the field at digging time for immediate sale, but it was clearly noticeable this fall that a majority of the growers hauled practically all of their crops into farm dugouts.

The price paid to growers for No. 1 sacked Downings, Sept. 19, was $1.50, but under heavy shipments from other sections and a subsequent falling off in the demand from outside consuming districts, the local market weakened to a range of $1.15 to $1.25 around Oct. 1. Growers refused to haul in quantity at these prices, however, and the market gradually recovered by Oct. 13 to a range of $1.50 to $1.60, only to suffer another relapse under the pressure of continued heavy shipments from other sections, and closing prices for U. S. No. 1 sacked Rurals and Pearls on Oct. 22 were mostly $1.25.

Market conditions in Colorado last season at this time were somewhat similar to conditions this year on Nov. 1, although the carlot movement for the entire country was considerably lower and the forecast of a large crop exerted a depressing effect upon future buying. The prices paid to growers were practically the same as those in effect this season. On Sept. 24 No. 1 sacked Downings brought $1.50 per sack of 110 lbs. at Greeley and near-by points, but by Oct. 1, the range had weakened to $1.10 to $1.15, and remained at those figures until about Nov. 1.

FRUIT OF MELON CLASS IN LIGHT DEMAND DURING WINTER.

Casabas Practically Only Variety of Melon Sold in Large Cities after Thanksgiving.

Little demand seems to exist for watermelons, cantaloupes or casabas during the winter in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, although in New York there is a slight demand for casabas to supply large hotels and high-class restaurants. Last year in early December there were a few shipments of western casabas to New York and the price ranged from $1.25 to $2 per crate—a few as high as $2.50. Most dealers, however, apparently discourage any shipments to New York after November. In Philadelphia the situation is much the same as in New York. There is practically no demand in either city for other melons than casabas in December.

In Boston, the market for casabas is very light after Dec. 1, and it would be difficult to dispose of more than a car or so in a week. There is practically no demand at that time for any other kind of melons, except, perhaps, in a limited way for "Christmas muskmelons" which are produced under artificial conditions. In 1920, Boston used 13 cars of California casabas during November and one car in December. Throughout November there was a fair demand at $2.50 to $3.50 per crate, but the first week in December the prevailing price was $2 to $2.50.

Apparently the only sales of casabas in the Cincinnati market are a few crates used by large stores for window display.

DEMAND LIMITED IN MIDDLE WEST.

In middle western cities the winter demand for melons is limited and only small shipments—less than carlots—should be attempted, unless by previous arrangement with the receivers. In St. Louis, it is probable that casabas could be disposed of to some extent in December. Texas-grown casabas do not have a reputation equal to California stock in St. Louis. They have a fine appearance but the taste is said to be inferior. Probably this supposed inferiority is the result of less care, skill, and experience in packing and shipping. The trade prefers casabas and honeydews in crates and they should be shipped in that way, rather than in carload bulk, especially when shipped late in the season.

A few cars of casabas and "Christmas muskmelons" are sold during December in Chicago. This stock when received in good condition often brings rather a fancy price. Demand is limited, but sufficient to absorb the comparatively light offerings. Last year at least two cars of "Christmas melons" arrived frozen and practically worthless, as they brought less than freight charges. In Kansas City there is little demand for fruit of the melon class after Thanksgiving.

MOVEMENT OF CALIFORNIA GRAPES VERY ACTIVE THIS YEAR.

Shipments from Other Main Producing States Fall Off—Concord Prices Lower Than in 1920.

Carlot movement of California grapes this season has been very active, and total shipments probably will exceed 30,000 cars, according to the tabulations made by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. If this total is reached it will be an increase of 13% over last year's shipments and more than 40% greater than the 1919 movement. The shipments up to Nov. 1 have been more than double the entire carlot movement for the season of 1917.

The grape crops of the three other leading States—New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania—are considerably shorter this season than in any recent year. Judging from the shipment reports to Oct. 29, this year's total grape movement from New York probably will not be much over 2,500 cars, while that from Michigan will scarcely reach the 1,200 mark, and Pennsylvania's total carlot movement will be about 400 cars. This means a 60% decrease from last year's shipments from New York State, a 75% decrease in Michigan, and a shortage almost equally great in Pennsylvania.

The short crop of grapes in New York State apparently has not tended to advance the jobbing prices of eastern grapes in New York City. This is doubtless explained by the increased competition of California grapes in the metropolis. For the five-weeks' period shown in the accompanying table, the average low price in 1920 on 12-qt. New York Concords was $1.43, and the average high price was $1.62. This year, for the six-weeks' period on which figures are available, the average low was $1.16 and the high was $1.37.

Jobbing prices of Michigan Concord grapes on the Chicago market seem to have risen slightly this season. The average high and low prices in 1920 on 4-qt. baskets were 40¢ and 46¢, whereas this season the average range is 44¢ to 53¢.

Carload Shipments of Grapes.

From—	To Oct. 29—		Total for season.			
	1921	1920	1917	1918	1919	1920
California	27,968	24,315	13,251	16,639	21,605	26,923
New York	2,365	5,544	3,621	2,017	3,751	6,089
Michigan	1,149	4,571	3,298	1,635	3,783	4,607
Pennsylvania	392	1,042	801	367	881	1,235
Other States	187	299	408	257	329	300
Total	32,061	35,771	21,379	20,915	30,349	39,154

Weekly Jobbing Price Ranges on Concord Grapes.

NEW YORK CONCORDS IN NEW YORK CITY.

[12-qt. baskets.]

1920		1921	
Week ending—	Price range.	Week ending—	Price range.
Oct. 18	$1.25–$1.50	Sept. 19	$1.00–$1.15
25	1.30– 1.60	26	1.10– 1.25
Nov. 1	1.55– 1.75	Oct. 3	.75– 1.10
8	1.65– 1.75	10	1.10– 1.25
15	1.40– 1.50	17	1.25– 1.50
		24	1.75– 2.00

MICHIGAN CONCORDS IN CHICAGO.

[4-qt. baskets.]

.....	.....	Sept. 5	$0.32–$0.45
.....	.....	12	.35– .40
.....	.....	19	.40– .45
.....	.....	26	.44– .50
.....	.....	Oct. 3	.45– .56
.....	.....	10	.45– .55
Oct. 18	$0.38–$0.40	17	.50– .65
25	.43– .52	24	.58– .65

Washington has been shipping about one-half the boxed apple carload supplies thus far this season. Idaho ranks second with about one-seventh of the total boxed apple shipments.

Grain

DEFINITE PRICE TREND LACKING IN WEEK'S GRAIN SALES.

Demand from Millers for Red Winter Wheat Still Brisk—Corn Markets Mostly Uneventful.

During the week ending Monday, Oct. 31, the grain markets fluctuated within narrow limits and there was no definite trend in prices. The changes of one day were usually offset by the changes of the next. The net changes in the markets for the week were as follows: Chicago December wheat and corn unchanged; Minneapolis December wheat 1½¢ lower, Kansas City ½¢ lower and Winnipeg ½¢ higher; Chicago May wheat and corn unchanged; Minneapolis May wheat 1¢ lower, Kansas City unchanged and Winnipeg ¾¢ higher.

Closing prices in the different markets on Oct. 31 were as follows: Chicago December wheat $1.08 and December corn 48¢; Minneapolis December wheat $1.21¼, Kansas City $1.00⅜ and Winnipeg, $1.08½; Chicago May wheat $1.12½ and May corn 53⅝¢; Minneapolis May wheat $1.20, Kansas City, $1.04¾, and Winnipeg, $1.14¼.

The calling off of the threatened railroad strike was theoretically a bullish factor, but it was offset in the minds of the speculative element of the grain trade by the fact that flour trade dropped off as a result of the peaceful settlement of the expected strike. There had been a rush of flour shipments, in anticipation of the strike, to dealers who had purchased the flour but had not previously ordered it out.

NEW EXPORT SALES LIGHT.

New export business in wheat and flour during the weak was reported as small. Shipments of wheat from the seaboard, however, continued to be limited only by the available room in boats. The congestion at the seaboard is so great that it is expected to last for some time to come.

Toward the end of the week it was reported that millers at Buffalo and other eastern points were buying Canadian wheat and paying the duty, which indicated that the flour made from such wheat was for domestic consumption. A cargo of 325,000 bus. was reported as having been shipped from Fort William, Ontario, to Buffalo on Oct. 29. The movement of Canadian wheat continues very large and the visible supply increased about 6,000,000 bus. during the week. A report from Winnipeg was to the effect that western Canada has marketed 105,000,000 bus. of wheat since harvest, which is 25,000,000 more than was marketed in the same time last year.

An unofficial report gave the exports of wheat and flour from United States and Canadian seaports for the week as 11,035,000 bus., compared with 9,564,000 in the same week last year. From July 1 to Oct. 29 the exports at the seaboard of both countries were given as 168,271,000 bus., compared with 170,161,000 a year ago.

Demand for cash wheat in the principal markets of the United States was only fair during the week, except in the case of red winter wheat. Millers who grind this class of wheat were reported to have purchased quantities of it from elevator companies wherever available. One large milling company was said to have bought 500,000 bus. from a terminal elevator company in Chicago and smaller amounts elsewhere. The price paid was on the basis of 12¢ over Chicago December. A cargo of red winter wheat that had been shipped down the Lakes was returned from Montreal to Toledo. It was also reported that millers at St. Louis were buying this class of wheat at New Orleans, the wheat having been shipped there for export. On Oct. 31 No. 2 Red Winter wheat in Chicago was quoted at 12¢ to 13¢ over December. In the Kansas City market No. 2 Dark Hard Winter wheat sold at 10¢ over December. In Minneapolis No. 1 Dark Northern wheat on Oct. 31 sold at 9¢ to 15¢ over Minneapolis December, and No. 2 Dark Northern to 4¢ at 12¢ over December.

VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLY DECREASES.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States decreased 1,354,000 bus. for the week. This left the total at 54,333,000 bus., compared with 35,500,000 a year ago.

Corn has an uneventful week, though at times there was a good demand in certain localities. It was reported that buyers at New Orleans were out-bidding Chicago in the southern part of the Chicago territory for corn for 10-day shipment. On Oct. 31 No. 2 mixed corn in Chicago sold at the December price to ¼¢ over December and No. 2 Yellow at ½¢ over December.

The visible supply of corn in the United States decreased 732,000 bus. for the week. This left the total at 18,935,000 bus., compared with 10,085,000 a year ago.

Tuesday, November 1.—A bad break occurred in the grain markets which carried Chicago December wheat down 6¢ and corn down 2¢. Other markets followed Chicago. The best explanation of the break seemed to be that there was persistent selling in the futures market without equally aggressive buying.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i, e., .000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Oct. 29:					
Atlantic ports [1].	2,695	396	.....	41	70
Gulf ports [2].....	593	258	5	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]...	1,198	.....	.....	268	.....
Total.....	4,486	654	5	309	70
Previous week.....	5,774	475	17	387	250
Corresponding week last year.....	4,730	326	.....	276	1,272
Total July 1 to Oct. 29, 1921.....	103,940	8,582	387	13,739	3,176
Corresponding period last year.....	110,787	1,209	2,231	7,559	15,478

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat.....	Dec.	105	108	108⅛	107	106¼	108⅜
	May	110⅜	112½	113⅜	111⅜	110⅞	113⅝
Corn.....	Dec.	47⅝	48	48½	48⅜	47½	48⅝
	May	51⅝	53½	54	53⅜	52⅝	54¼
Oats.....	Dec.	32¾	33¼	33⅞	33⅜	32⅝	33¼
	May	37¼	37⅞	38⅝	38¼	37½	38½
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat.....	Dec.	98⅛	100½	100⅝	99¼	99	101⅛
	May	102¾	101½	105⅝	103¾	103¼	105⅝
Corn.....	Dec.	38¼	39½	40¼	40⅜	39½	40½
	May	43⅞	45⅞	45¼	45⅝	45¼	46⅝
Oats.....	Dec.	30¼	30⅝	31½	31¼	30¼	31¼
	May	34½	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅞	36

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Oct. 28.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Northern Spring.....	No. 1	119½	.....	.....	.....	130	132½
Hard Winter...	No. 2	104½	106½	108	107½	.....	109
Yellow Hard Winter.....	No. 3	103½	103¾	105	.....	102¾	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring.....	No. 1	135	135	137	136	130	132
	No. 2	131	131	132	131	126	129
	No. 3	124	124	127	126	121	121
	No. 4	115	115	118	117	112	113
Northern Spg..	No. 1	131	132	132	130	128	.....
	No. 2	123	128	131	129	124	125
	No. 3	122	124	121	118	111	115
	No. 4	109	113	105	114	106	106
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hard Winter.....	No. 1	115⅝	.....	122⅝	123	112	.....
	No. 2	119	120½	120	119	117⅜	117½
	No. 3	116	118⅝	119½	115⅜	113⅜	116½
	No. 4	110	.....	.....	.....	110½	114
Hard Winter...	No. 1	108⅝	109½	117	108	105½	106½
	No. 2	106⅝	109	111½	107⅝	105⅜	108
	No. 3	103⅝	108⅜	109⅝	108¼	108	109
	No. 4	100	100⅜	98	104½	.....	106
Yellow Hard Winter.....	No. 2	.....	101	103	.....	99	.....
Red Winter....	No. 3	112	110⅜	108	106	107	110
	No. 4	106	.....	103	104	.....	.....
OMAHA.							
Hard Winter...	No. 2	.....	106½	103	107½	103	100
	No. 3	105	96	.....	107	.....	98
Yellow Hard Winter.....	No. 2	.....	98¼	.....	98	98	99
	No. 3	93	96⅜	97½	.....	96	98
	No. 4	90	94½	.....	.....	.....	96½
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter....	No. 2	129	129	.....	.....	123	125½
	No. 3	120	123	119¼	116½	112	115⅝
	No. 4	112	110	111	.....	.....	108

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White.....	No. 1	46¼	46	48⅜	48¼	47⅞	48
	No. 2	46	46	48⅜	48¼	47⅞	47¾
	No. 3	41½	42⅜	44⅝	44⅜	43⅞	44⅝
	No. 4	40⅞	38½	.....	44⅜	42⅝	43¼
Yellow.....	No. 1	46½	46⅞	48⅞	48⅝	48¼	48¼
	No. 2	46⅜	46¼	48⅜	48½	48	48¼
	No. 3	43⅞	43⅞	44⅛	43⅝	46⅜	45
	No. 4	43	39⅝	41⅜	42⅞	43⅜	43⅞
Mixed.....	No. 1	46	46¼	48¼	48¼	47½	47¾
	No. 2	46	46⅛	47½	48¼	47⅞	47¾
	No. 3	43¾	44⅛	45⅜	46	44¼	.....
	No. 4	45½	.....	43⅜	.....	42⅜	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow.....	No. 1	41	41	42½	43¼	42⅜	42½
	No. 2	.....	41	42	42½	42¼	41½
KANSAS CITY.							
White.....	No. 1	39	39	39½	39	40	.....
	No. 2	39	39	39⅜	.....	.....	.....
Yellow.....	No. 1	39¾	41	42	.....	43	.....
	No. 2	39½	.....	42	.....	43	.....
Mixed.....	No. 1	.....	.....	40	39	41	41
	No. 2	37	38¼	39	.....	.....	41
OMAHA.							
White.....	No. 1	36	37½	38½	38	38	37½
Yellow.....	No. 1	38	39	40	40	39	39
	No. 2	38	39	40	.....	.....	39
Mixed.....	No. 1	35½	37	.....	38	38⅜	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
White.....	No. 1	46½	46⅜	47½	47	47	47
	No. 2	46	46½	.....	47	46½	47
Yellow.....	No. 1	48	48	49	49	48⅜	48¼
	No. 2	47¾	47¾	49	49	48⅜	48
	No. 3	47	46¾	.....	47	47	47

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White.....	No. 2	34¾	34½	36	35½	35	34½
	No. 3	30½	30¼	31½	31⅜	31¼	30⅞
	No. 4	29½	29⅜	30¼	30¼	31	29¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White.....	No. 2	28⅞	28⅜	30	30	29	28⅜
	No. 3	27¼	27¾	28⅜	28¾	28	27¾
	No. 4	26¾	27½	28½	28	27	26⅜
KANSAS CITY.							
White.....	No. 3	32	31½	32½	31½	31	30½
	No. 4	31	31	31⅜	30	.....	29
OMAHA.							
White.....	No. 3	27½	28	28½	28¼	27⅜	28⅜
	No. 4	27¼	27¼	28½	.....	.....	27⅜
ST. LOUIS.							
White.....	No. 3	32¼	32½	33	33	33⅜	32¾
	No. 4	31½	31⅜	32½	32½	33	32

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2.....		81	83	84½	84	81	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western.....	No. 2	75½	75½	77¼	76½	73	73½

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKET SHOWS WEAKER TONE UNDER HEAVIER RECEIPTS.

Demand Not Sufficient to Absorb Shipments Made in Anticipation of Railroad Strike.

The settlement of the threatened railroad strike indirectly caused a weak condition in the principal hay markets toward the close of the week ending Oct. 29. During the early part of the week when a strike of railway employees seemed likely dealers and shippers in the markets hastened to obtain sufficient hay to supply their needs for the probable duration of the strike. This resulted in a strong tone to the market and in increased shipments from country points. Prices were advanced somewhat by this active buying, but the gains in most instances were lost later when the strike did not materialize. On Saturday the needs of the trade were very limited and the market became dull. Considerable hay is said still to be en route but loading at shipping points has been materially reduced.

The markets at which receipts were heavy are shown in the following table which compares receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Oct. 22 and 29, 1921, and Oct. 30, 1920:

Cities.	1921		1920
	Oct. 29.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 30.
Boston	166	.....	.....
New York	137	169	249
Pittsburgh	202	163	117
Cincinnati	164	114	205
Chicago	185	393	239
Minneapolis-St. Paul	255	204	42
St. Louis	309	275	264
Kansas City	520	452	341
San Francisco	42	61	.....
Los Angeles	129	133	82

Timothy.—While the threatened strike was the principal factor in the timothy market, local conditions were reflected in the price changes reported in the markets in different sections of the country. Stocks of hay at practically all eastern markets except New York were increased beyond the demand. At Boston prices declined $1 to $2 per ton toward the close of the week and were barely steady at Philadelphia and Baltimore. At New York, however, prices remained strong as dealers continued to replenish stocks that had become very low.

DEMAND LIGHT IN SOUTH.

In the southern markets conditions show very little change. The demand is very light because of an abundance of local forage. Prices are steady because the high freight rates make lower quotations by shippers almost impossible.

In the central western markets, including Pittsburgh, Chicago, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, the receipts were in excess of the demand which toward the end of the week became very light. While prices showed only slight declines lower prices are expected when hay already shipped is added to the present heavy stocks.

Alfalfa.—Receipts of alfalfa were larger at both Kansas City and St. Louis, being 241 cars at the former market and 73 at the latter. At other markets, however, receipts were light. The demand is not broad because of good pasturage and the waiting attitude of the buyers who expect a further price adjustment when freight rate reductions become effective. There was a fair inquiry at New York where considerable California alfalfa is being marketed to near-by dairymen.

Western coast markets report only a fair demand, barely equal to the receipts. Reports from growers in California indicate that stocks of high-grade market hay still in producers' hands are very light, but that the movement to market continues about normal. Dealers, however, are not accumulating large stocks. Seattle reports a scarcity of cars in that territory.

Prairie.—Receipts of prairie hay exceed the demand at both Kansas City and St. Louis. The brisk demand during the early part of the week was caused by dealers and consumers stocking up when the railroad strike was expected. Later there was practically no demand and the accumulation of hay in the sales yards became burdensome. Stockyards at Kansas City which had been heavy buyers were also out of the market. There is practically no shipping demand so that concessions in price will probably be necessary to clear up the congestion.

Straw.—The straw market is practically unchanged. Demand at Chicago has improved because of the coming stock show. Other markets are dull with receipts equal to demand. The following quotations represent current prices: Wheat straw—Philadelphia $12.50, Baltimore, $12, Pittsburgh $13.50, Cincinnati $9, Chicago $12, Minneapolis $8; oat straw—Boston $17.50, Philadelphia and Chicago $13, Baltimore $14, Cincinnati and Minneapolis $9, Kansas City $8.50; rye straw (straight)—Boston $24.50, New York $21.50, Philadelphia $19, Baltimore $20 (tangled)—Chicago $15, Cincinnati $10.50.

PRICES FOR MOST FEEDS REMAIN STEADY DURING WEEK.

Production of Wheat and Corn Feeds Still Good—Brisk Export Demand for Linseed Cake.

Early in the week ending Oct. 29 there was considerable buying of mill feeds in preparation for the railroad strike, but following the withdrawal of the strike order there was almost an immediate falling off in the demand.

Though prices in most cases were quoted as unchanged an easier market prevailed. The ample supplies held by feeders are expected to curtail the demand to some extent for some time unless colder weather helps to reduce the accumulated stocks.

A notable feature was the strength in linseed cake caused by an improved export inquiry. The exports for the nine months ending Sept. 30, were 211,060 tons compared with 74,035 tons during the same period of 1920. The heavy increase is accounted for by the large buying orders from Holland, which during the nine months indicated contracted for 90,000 tons more than last year, presumably because of an increase in the number of cattle.

The high protein feed situation is considered by the trade as strong. A heavier demand no doubt would result if prices were more nearly in proportion to those of other feeds. Production of corn and wheat feeds remains ample and up to the present time has been fully equal to the demand. The movement of feedstuffs generally was good, particularly in split cars.

Wheat mill feeds.—Offerings of wheat mill

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, OCT. 29.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Richmond.	Savannah.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	Seattle.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	[2]29.00	[2]30.00	23.00	25.00	27.50	27.50	24.50	22.00	21.50	18.50	22.00	18.00	[3]14.00	.....	18.00
Standard timothy	.....	[2]29.00	22.00	23.50	26.50	26.00	.....	20.00	20.50	.....	20.00	17.50	[3]13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	[2]25.50	[2]28.50	21.00	23.00	25.50	24.50	21.00	18.00	18.50	17.50	18.50	16.50	[3]11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	[2]28.50	21.00	23.50	26.50	26.00	.....	20.00	19.00	17.00	19.00	16.50	[3]13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	[2]23.50	[2]24.50	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	19.00	19.50	16.00	17.50	16.00	[3]11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	19.00	21.00	20.00	18.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	29.50	.....	.....	.....	30.00	27.50	23.00	.....	21.00	21.00	21.00	19.00	21.00	13.50
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	24.50	20.00	.....	19.00	20.00	19.00	17.00	.....	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]25.50	25.00	22.50	18.50	.....	17.00	17.00	17.00	14.00	19.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	18.00	15.50	12.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	17.00	14.00	10.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	10.50	8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	21.25	21.00	20.50	21.00	.....	22.00	.....	.....	19.50	18.00	15.50	12.25	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	21.25	23.00	26.00	23.50	22.00	16.00	15.00	20.50	18.50	.....	.....	11.25	26.00	16.50
Hard winter	22.50	21.25	.....	.....	23.50	22.00	.....	14.50	20.60	18.00	15.75	.....	11.25	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	22.00	22.25	21.75	23.50	.....	24.00	.....	.....	21.00	20.00	16.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	27.00	.....	29.00	29.00	.....	23.00	27.00	24.50	.....	.....	18.75	.....	32.50
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	27.00	20.00	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	18.75	23.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.25	.....	.....
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	20.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	17.00	15.00	11.50	.....	.....	17.00
High protein meal:															
Linseed	39.50	43.25	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.75	40.50	42.50	38.00	35.00	38.00	.....	47.00
Cottonseed (41%)	46.75	.....	45.00	.....	.....	.....	36.50	40.00	45.00	41.25	41.50	.....	39.00	.....	40.00
Cottonseed (36%)	45.00	43.50	43.00	43.00	39.00	38.00	35.00	38.00	42.00	39.25	39.75	.....	.....	36.00	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	19.75	.....	23.50	21.00	.....	16.75	26.00	19.00
Gluten feed	.....	33.34	32.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.75	31.08	30.95	26.65	.....	32.00	.....	.....
White hominy feed	27.50	27.00	27.00	25.00	.....	32.00	.....	19.00	.....	24.00	20.00	.....	19.50	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	26.00	24.75	25.50	25.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	23.00	19.00	.....	18.50	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	28.50	21.00	23.75	[5]29.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	27.60	28.50	27.50	28.00	42.00	32.50	.....	.....	25.80	25.90	20.00	23.00	21.25	26.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Large bales.
[3] Nominal. [4] Sound brown. [5] Rolled.

feeds from the Southwest were less urgent than they have been for some time because of the better demand in that territory. Prices quoted were practically on the basis asked for by northwestern mills. Offerings from the latter section continue good and the movement fairly heavy. It is estimated that about 3,000 tons daily were shipped from Minneapolis alone. There is still plenty of feed in stere at western lake ports which, if it is to move east via lake lines, will have to be ordered out within the next three weeks. The demand was inactive. It is thought that the scattered buyiug of the past few weeks will take care of the wants of purchasers for some time ahead. Mills are demanding firm prices and, as few jobbers cared to sell short around present levels, trading was dull. Supplies in markets are considered good, stocks in dealers' hands fair. Flour middlings and reddog held strong and were slightly higher due to a fairly good request for these feeds. Shorts in the Southwest were easier, reflecting increased competition from corn and reluctance of buyers to take hold.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Cottonseed meal and cake were quoted slightly higher than last week by mills. No improvement in buying was noted, due in a measure to the relative cheapness of other feeds. Kansas City reports the demand as sluggish. Gulf operators are reluctant to order out slab cake previously contracted, indicating a lessened demand from abroad. In the Southeast sales are reported satisfactory. There is no pressure of offerings and mills show a tendency to store rather than to sell below present levels. Hull prices were reduced in the early part of the week due to lack of orders and accumulation of stocks.

EXPORT DEMAND A FACTOR.

Linseed meal and cake.—A better inquiry from exporters and rather light supplies at mills caused a firmer market for linseed products. Prices were advanced $1.50 to $2 per ton during the week. The domestic demand was light. This was to be expected in view of the fact that buyers prefer 41% cottonseed meal to 30% to 33% liuseed meal when quoted at anywhere near the same figure, which was the case in many markets this week. Fair offerings of 30% meal are reported in the Philadelphia market at $41.70 delivered, and $1.50 less is asked for another grade (not pure) containing the same protein content. The movement was good. Production is cousidered temporarily above normal.

Gluten feed.—Production of gluteu feeds continues heavier than it was a month ago. The largest manufacturers of this commodity estimate that at present they grind about 110,000 bu. of corn weekly with prospects of further improvement in the near future. While the demand for gluten feed was good, particularly in the East, it is still below normal for this time of the year because pastures in sections where it is extensively used have made excellent growth recently, are still green, and appear very good although, of course, lacking the uourishment summer pastures afford. Stocks were fair and prices were firm.

Hominy feed.—Stocks of hominy feed at mills were smaller and uuder a fairly active demand prices were advanced near the close of the week. Trading was light. A better inquiry was noted from dealers in the Southeast in anticipation of the demand from hog raisers which usually develops a few weeks before killing time. There is at present a difference of about $1 per ton between prices asked in St. Louis and the Chicago markets for No. 1 white hominy feed. The discount between yellow and white hominy narrowed to $1 per ton. The movement is fairly heavy and manufacturers express the opinion that the demand will improve from now on.

Alfalfa meal.—Most markets quoted No. 2 meal about $3 per ton less than No. 1 and at this discount fairly good sales were reported from important centers. Offerings from the West and Southwest were light. The commercial mixed feed business remains almost stagnant, experiencing difficulty in competing with corn. Prices for all grades of meal were well sustaiued in consequence of limited spot stocks. With Memphis quoting meal $6 per ton under the same grade of hay, and most markets offering similar discounts, production has slowed up considerably. Stocks at mills are light.

Beet pulp.—Dried beet pulp was steady under moderate stocks in dealers' hands with a fair inquiry for job lots, particularly in northeastern markets. Sales in the Southeast are reported as light because dairymen have an abundance of velvet beans, peas, and peanuts on hand which will be fed before any extensive purchases of other feeds will be made. The demand in Pacific coast markets is improving. Stocks in hands of large distributors are good, but there is no pressure of offerings.

EARLY INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR FEEDS NOT EXPECTED.

Late Pastures and Large Supplies of Local Forage Important Factors in Light Movement.

A survey receutly concluded by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, covering every section of the country, indicates that an early strengthening in the feed demand is not considered likely by a large majority of the principal feed dealers aud manufacturers.

Many jobbers, because of last year's light purchases, which were principally of a hand-to-mouth character, were inclined to believe earlier in the season that supplies of feedstuffs in the hands of country dealers must of necessity be very small and several jobbers looked forward to a brisk demand this fall. Comparatively low prices and the fact that duriug July aud August serious droughts were experienced in the principal feeding sections seemed to favor this view. In fact, many jobbers contracted for rather heavy supplies in anticipation of a substantial advance.

A cotton crop estimated at less than half of last year's productiou and a consequent small supply of cotton seed seemed to indicate that neither the present nor the expected supply of cotton seed meal and cake would be adequate to supply the demand for high protein feeds this season. In spite of these factors, however, inquiry for feedstuffs from consumiug sections has been subnormal.

FARM GRAIN PRICES A FACTOR.

The principal reason given for the more or less pessimistic view is that as long as farm grain prices remain at their present levels much grain which otherwise would be shipped to market will remain on farms to be grouud and utilized as feed. Only a few replies expressed the opinion that a lowering of freight rates might lead to more advantageous farm prices and result in increased shipments of feed grains and a consequent necessity for the shipping in of manufactured and mixed feeds.

Other factors are the exceptionally good pastures and ideal weather, which are delaying barn feeding. These conditions appear to be general and are resulting in an accumulation of feed supplies in addition to those already in storage, which, compared with last year's, are large.

Auother important factor, and one not generally recognized, is that southern farmers are following the system of diversified farming on a larger scale than heretofore because of the reduced cotton acreage and have on hand considerable quantities of corn legumes and other fodder. As consumption of feedstuffs in the Southeast has been steadily increasing because of increased dairying and stock raising, and as feeders heretofore have been obliged to secure most of their requirements from the Northwest and Middle West, the reduced demand from the Southeast is not by any means the least important of the weak features in the present situation.

Lumber mills and other industries in the Northwest have not been buying very heavily this season. Also the demand in the northeastern dairy sections is held back on account of abundant pasturage, and many feeders are reported as using cabbage and other substitutes at the present time. Fairly large supplies of feedstuffs are available in the Southwest and no heavy demand is expected from that source during the next few months.

Uuforeseen circumstances, such as extremely severe weather, would likely result in au improved demand and temporarily increased prices, but as stocks of feedstuffs, generally speaking, are fairly large, there is nothing in the present situation to warrant undue anxiety. These fairly large stocks, no doubt, also account for the general view of the trade that prices will remain largely in the buyer's favor for some time.

WESTERN ALFALFA SHIPPED EAST.

(Concluded from front page.)

said to prefer it to alfalfa grown iu near-by territory. It is stated that California alfalfa, because of its good color and quality, was bringiug a premium of $4 to $5 over locally grown hay.

At the present time the area of distribution is confined to that territory tributary to the receiving markets which can be teached by motor-truck delivery. The expense of shipping to interior points by rail is prohibitive, being about $5 per ton, including loading and freight for distances up to about 50 miles. This added expense would make the price of California alfalfa so far above that of the local product that feeders would not buy it. There are a number of points near New York City, however, that can be reached by barges where a considerable quantity of alfalfa may be sold when feeders become aware that it is available.

Only a few dealers are interested in these Pacific coast shipments at this time. These generally confine their business to purchases of hay direct from California shippers on "arrival draft" terms. Other dealers will be interested, however, if sufficient demand can be created to justify the effort. It is thought that as winter comes on and feeding becomes heavier and more general that the amount of hay that can be disposed of will increase, but at the present time about 25 cars per week to New York and tributary territory, and from 2 to 4 cars for Boston seem to be about the exteut of the demand. However, it may be found possible to extend the business to other markets along the Atlantic coast because local stocks of alfalfa are said to be rather small in all of the eastern districts.

Cotton

PRICES GAIN DURING PAST WEEK IN IRREGULAR MARKETS.

Both Spots and Futures Advance—Spot Sales Decrease—Cotton Goods Market Steady.

It appears that the cotton trade had anticipated that the ginnings prior to Oct. 18, would be larger than was indicated by the report of the Bureau of the Census on Oct. 25, which stated also that the crop was mostly gathered. The advance of about ¾¢ per lb. in both spot and future prices which occurred on Oct. 25 was attributed in the main to the ginning report.

It is reported that news regarding the railroad strike was one of the main causes of the liquidations of long interests and selling which took place on Wednesday and which carried prices about ½¢ below Tuesday's close. Thursday's reports indicated that there was a strong probability that the strike would not materialize and it is said that this fact had an important bearing on the strength of the market on that date, prices advancing to within a few points of the closing prices of Tuesday. Prices on Saturday showed a gain for the week of about ½¢ per lb.

MIDDLING CLOSES AT 18.77 CENTS.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated markets closed at 18.77¢ per lb. on Oct. 29, compared with 18.42¢ at the close of the previous week and 21.05¢ for the corresponding day in 1920. The advance in prices for futures during the week ranged from 36 points for December contracts at New Orleans to 62 points for May contracts in the same market. December contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 44 points. December contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 12.10d. per lb. on Oct. 28, compared with 12.18d. at the close of the previous week and 15.38d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

SALES SHRINK IN THE SOUTH.

The shrinkage in the volume of sales in the southern spot markets would seem to indicate an unwillingness on the part of southern holders to sell their cotton at prevailing prices. Sales in the 10 designated spot markets during the week amounted to 76,180 bales, compared with 89,443 bales the previous week and 97,630 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Oct. 29, were 1,326,727 bales, compared with 853,456 bales for the corresponding period last year. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that the cotton goods market remained steady during the week and that a fair volume of business was done with little change in prices.

Closing Future Prices for Oct. 29 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919[1]
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
December	18.74	20.93	36.80	18.19	20.37	36.75
January	18.60	20.28	36.29	18.25	19.78	36.00
March	18.50	20.07	35.73	18.10	19.50	35.10
May	18.10	19.85	35.35	17.67	19.33	34.70

[1] Oct. 31.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Oct. 29, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Oct. 29, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	250	175	200	200	300	200	225	300	175	223
Strict Good Middling	150	200	150	150	150	250	150	175	200	150	173
Good Middling	100	100	100	100	100	150	100	125	100	100	108
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	50	100	50	75	50	50	58
Middling	18.25	18.25	19.00	17.75	19.50	19.50	18.50	19.00	19.15	18.75	18.77
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	75	75	100	100	125	100	100	100	75	93
Low Middling	200	200	200	200	250	250	225	200	250	225	220
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	300	300	300	300	400	350	325	300	400	475	345
Good Ordinary[2]	400	425	400	400	500	450	425	400	500	575	448
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	45
Strict Middling	125	100	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	135
Middling[2]	200	200	250	250	200	250	250	250	250	250	235
Strict Low Middling[2]	350	300	350	350	350	350	350	400	350	325	348
Low Middling[2]	450	400	450	450	450	450	450	500	500	425	453
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	175	200	225	200	225	200	250	250	300	223
Strict Middling[2]	300	275	300	325	300	275	300	350	350	350	313
Middling[2]	450	450	400	450	350	425	400	400	450	400	418
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling[2]	250	225	250	275	200	275	300	300	300	325	270
Strict Middling[2]	350	325	350	375	300	375	350	400	400	375	360
Middling[2]	450	425	450	500	350	475	450	500	500	425	453
Sales for week, bales	2,228	782	528	331	18,150	5,391	25,545	13,343	2,188	7,694	[3]76,180

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 28.
[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	2,052,952	1,519,779
Port stocks	1,551,377	1,120,134
Interior receipts	2,719,536	1,792,610
Interior stocks	1,380,236	1,217,067
Into sight	3,528,896	2,880,827
Northern spinners' takings	528,548	362,550
Southern spinners' takings	927,949	606,252
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,519,489	3,519,062

Exports for the week ending Oct. 28 amounted to 133,365 bales, compared with 241,656 bales the previous week and 156,586 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total exports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 28, were 1,612,147 bales, compared with 959,831 bales in 1920,

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Oct. 28.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	394,119	388,598
France	215,090	168,613
Germany	379,258	177,041
Italy	100,865	66,340
Japan and China	326,955	5,650
Spain	80,370	65,204
Belgium	49,726	51,387
Other countries	65,764	36,998
Total	1,612,147	959,831

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, on Oct. 28, and on the corresponding day in 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	3	2
Strict Good Middling	232	3	292	95
Good Middling	4,119	107	3,453	729
Strict Middling	16,907	370	17,409	1,791
Middling	39,203	581	33,046	1,873
Strict Low Middling	30,789	3,713	17,338	1,366
Low Middling	6,949	2,144	6,005	344
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2,884	157	3,124	90
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,125	619	2,805	91
Good Middling Yellow Stained	19	3	3	2
Total	104,227	7,697	83,478	6,383

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Oct. 28, at the port of New York were 133,687 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 23,083 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 446,372, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 282,403 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a good demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	20¾
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	22½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	22
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	22½
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	23
Middling, 1 1/8 ins	24
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins	26
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	30
Good Ordinary to Strict Good Ordinary, 1 5/16 to 1 1/4 ins	16¾
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 5/16 to 1 1/4 ins	32
Strict Middling, 1 1/4 ins	34
Middling, 1 5/16 to 1 3/8 ins	34
Strict Middling, 1 5/16 to 1 3/8 ins	36
Memphis:	
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	21
Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins	25½
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	30
Strict Middling, full 1 1/4 ins	35½
Strict Middling, 1 1/4 ins	35[2]
Good Middling, 1 5/16 ins	40

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 18¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 19½¢ at Memphis on Oct. 29, 1921, and 20½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 21¢ at Memphis on Oct. 30, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 inches	225	300	150	200
1 1/8 inches	600	825	600	600
1 3/16 inches	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100
1 1/4 inches	1,400	.....	1,400	1,400
1 5/16 inches	1,650	.....	.....	1,900
1 3/8 inches	1,900	.....	.....	2,900

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton from prompt shipment are 51½¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 38⅞¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. The latest quotation for Egyptian Uppers of medium grade is 34⅜¢ per lb. on the same terms.

Telegraphic reports indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton, f. o. b. New England mill points, is quoted as follows:

No. 1 grade 44¢ per lb.; No. 2, 41¢; No. 3, 38¢; No. 4, 35¢; No. 5, 32¢.

A report from Savannah indicates that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or extra choice is quoted at 43¢ per lb. at that port.

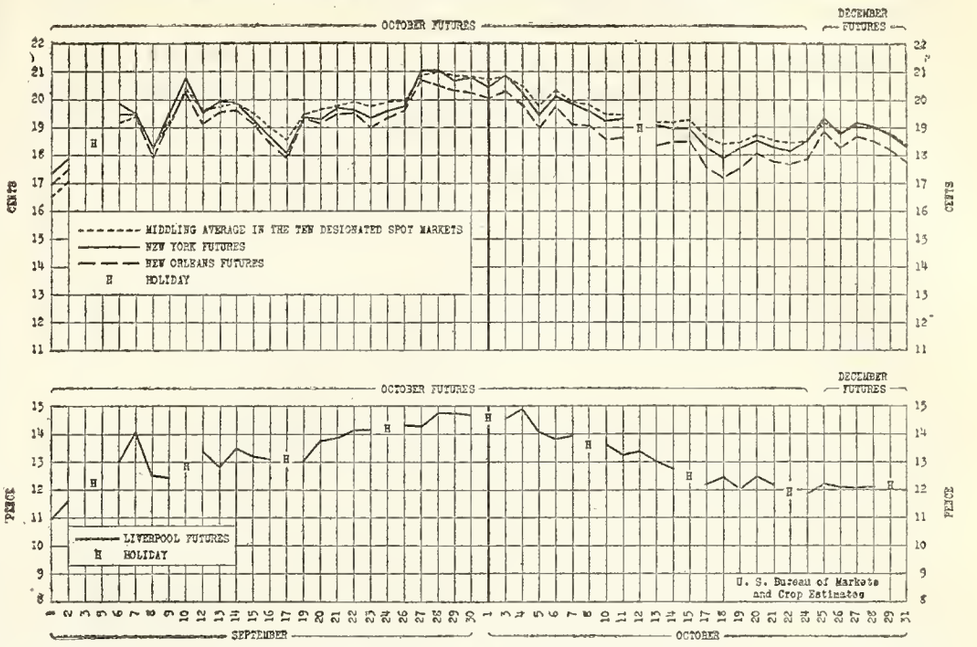
COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Oct. 22.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$35.00	$32.00
Greenville, N. C.	36.00	.....
New Bern, N. C.	35.00	33.00
Raleigh, N. C.	35.00	32.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	.....	30.00
Greenville, S. C.	.....	35.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	35.00	33.00
North, S. C.	.....	34.00
Chester, S. C.	.....	33.00
Ridgeway, S. C.	.....	32.00
Batesburg, S. C.	35.00	.....
Edgefield, S. C.	.....	33.00
Aiken, S. C.	.....	33.00
Springfield, S. C.	35.00	.....
New Orleans, La.	35.00	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	36.00	33.00
Savannah, Ga.	36.00	33.00
Jackson, Miss.	32.00	27.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.00	25.00
Greenville, Miss.	30.00	28.00
Aberdeen, Miss.	28.00	25.00
Alligator, Miss.	31.00	28.00
Batesville, Miss.	28.00	25.00
Clarksdale, Miss.	33.00	28.00
Coldwater, Miss.	30.00	28.00
Glen Allen, Miss.	33.00	30.00
Greenwood, Miss.	33.00	30.00
Lexington, Miss.	32.00	30.00
Macon, Miss.	28.00	25.00
Ripley, Miss.	.....	25.00
Rosedale, Miss.	30.00	25.00
Tupelo, Miss.	33.00–35.00	30.00
West Point, Miss.	33.00	30.00
Yazoo City, Miss.	30.00	25.00–28.00
Montgomery, Ala.	33.00	31.00
Malden, Mo.	29.00	25.00
Marston, Mo.	29.00	24.00
Portageville, Mo.	29.00	24.00
Memphis, Tenn.	32.00	28.00
Covington, Tenn.	29.00–30.00	26.00
Dyersburg, Tenn.	29.00	26.00
Ripley, Tenn.	29.00	26.00
Savannah, Tenn.	30.00	29.00–30.00
Dallas, Tex.	35.00	32.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	35.00	32.00
Houston, Tex.	36.00	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	30.00	25.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	30.00	25.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	30.00	25.00
Blytheville, Ark.	29.00	26.00
Clarendon, Ark.	28.00	25.00
Conway, Ark.	28.00	25.00
Earle, Ark.	29.00–30.00	26.00
England, Ark.	28.00	25.00
Hope, Ark.	28.00	25.00
Jonesboro, Ark.	29.00	25.00
Mammoth Springs, Ark.	27.00	25.00
Monticello, Ark.	28.00	25.00
Newport, Ark.	30.00	28.00
Osecola, Ark.	29.00	29.00
Pangburn, Ark.	.....	25.00
Searey, Ark.	.....	28.00
Texarkana, Ark.	28.00	25.00
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	30.00	27.00
Warren, Ark.	28.00	25.00
Wilmot, Ark.	29.00	25.00
Oklahoma City, Okla.	33.00	.....
Altus, Okla.	30.00	27.00
Guthrie, Okla.	29.00	24.00
Hastings, Okla.	.....	30.00
Ryan, Okla.	28.00	25.00
Purcell, Okla.	.....	24.00
Terral, Okla.	.....	27.00
Newalla, Okla.	.....	23.00
Walters, Okla.	.....	36.00
Dustin, Okla.	30.00	27.50
Ada, Okla.	27.50	25.00
Tupelo, Okla.	.....	25.00
Verden, Okla.	.....	24.00
Davidson, Okla.	30.00	28.00
Gould, Okla.	.....	28.00
Snyder, Okla.	.....	28.00
Stuart, Okla.	.....	25.00
Lookeba, Okla.	.....	23.00
Eldorado, Okla.	.....	27.00
Gracemont, Okla.	29.00	25.00
Ardmore, Okla.	.....	30.00

A cotton growers association in Arizona recently secured an advance of $1,200,000 from the War Finance Corporation to assist in financing the domestic sale of cotton.

COTTON: COMPARATIVE PRICE VARIATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.



Egypt's Cotton Crop Damaged by Pink Bollworm.

This season's cotton crop in Egypt has been damaged excessively by pink bollworm, according to a report from the American consul stationed at Alexandria. It is estimated that the damage to the first picking is from 15% to 30%, and that the second picking is damaged from 30% to 50%.

This excessive damage is attributed to the fact that much of last year's Egyptian cotton crop was carried over unginned last winter, thus harboring the worm in the seed.

The Egyptian crop this year is 10 days later than usual and is the poorest crop in a number of years past.

The following estimate of Egypt's crop is submitted by the American consul:

	Lbs. lint.
Carryover in Alexandria from old crop	181,665,000
Unginned cotton in interior, carried over from last crop	74,250,000
Estimated (official) yield of new crop	340,560,000
Total cotton available for season 1921–22	596,475,000

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Oct. 29 amounted to 711 bales, weighing 378,471 lbs., valued at $43,830. In addition 50 bales (24,563 lbs.) of hair of angora, valued at $7,756, were received.

Imports at Boston during the same week amounted to 897 bales of wool weighing 628,666 lbs. and having a valuation of $59,467. In addition 1,900 bales of alpaca, weighing 228,766 lbs., valued at $57,115, were received through the same port.

ARGENTINA'S WHEAT HARVEST.

(Concluded from front page.)

wheat production of that country has dropped below that of 1905.

The new crop in Argentina is estimated unofficially at 207,000,000 bus., compared with 250,000,000 estimated at this time last year. Yet there was great deterioration, and the production a year ago was finally estimated at 184,000,000 bus.

Danzig May Offer Good Market for American Cotton.

A cotton-trading corporation has been formed at Danzig for the purpose of handling American cotton on a consignment basis, reports the American consul stationed at that port. The name of the new company is "American Cotton Trading Corporation, Ltd."

The consul further reports that the Polish cotton situation has improved recently, inasmuch as the Polish and Danzig cotton interests have been brought together in the newly formed corporation, which it is hoped will enable Polish spinners to obtain their supply of raw cotton without having to buy through Germany.

Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour during September.

During the month of September the United States exported 30,841,986 bus. of wheat and 1,801,805 bbls. of wheat flour according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Converting the exports of wheat flour into wheat on the basis of 4½ bus. of wheat to a barrel of flour, the total exports of wheat for September amounted to 38,950,108 bus.

Canada ranked second as the destination of American wheat, the bulk of which was no doubt destined for export to Europe.

The following table shows the exports of wheat and wheat flour for September:

Destination.	Wheat.	Destination.	Wheat flour.
United Kingdom	*Bushels.* 7,419,412	United Kingdom	*Barrels.* 552,647
Canada	5,109,193	Turkey in Europe	209,401
Italy	4,085,314	Germany	147,420
Belgium	3,326,012	Netherlands	110,112
Netherlands	3,136,881	Cuba	97,775
Germany	2,492,546	Hongkong	83,503
Japan	1,867,084	Denmark	83,108
Brazil	1,092,954	Finland	57,788
France	935,691	All others	460,051
All others	1,376,899		
Total for Sept.	30,841,986	Total for Sept.	1,801,805
Total for Sept., 1920	30,770,796	Total for Sept., 1920	938,530
Total for 9 months, 1921	237,444,930	Total for 9 months, 1921	12,984,000
Total for 9 months, 1920	130,545,837	Total for 9 months, 1920	16,194,098

Seeds

PRICES OF ALSIKE CLOVER SEED HIGHER IN MOST STATES.

About One-Half of Commercial Crop Sold by Growers—Red Clover Prices Trifle Lower.

Alsike clover seed was in better demand and prices offered to growers on Oct. 25 averaged about 60¢ per 100 lbs. higher than two weeks previous. This advance and a slight average decline of 10¢ in prices to growers for red clover seed brought the prices of these clovers closer together, with a difference of only $2 per 100 lbs. on Oct. 25. The wholesale selling prices of many seedsmen on that date, however, showed a larger difference than this, choice to fancy red clover seed being quoted at $20 to $22 and alsike at $17 to $19 per 100 lbs.

Growers are not selling either of these seeds freely at prevailing prices, and less than 10% more of the alsike and between 10% and 15% more of the red clover crop moved from growers' hands during the two weeks ending Oct. 29, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

AVERAGE PRICE NOW $14.40.

Alsike clover.—For some time alsike clover seemed to be of little interest to seedsmen but recently an advance in prices to growers occurred in all sections except eastern and southern Wisconsin. Prices for clean seed on Oct. 25 ranged from $13.55 per 100 lbs. in northwestern Ohio to $15.50 in New York, as shown in the accompanying table. The average for all the districts was $14.35 compared with $13.75 on Oct. 11.

Except in a few sections, there is a disposition on the part of growers to hold their seed for higher prices. While the movement at the beginning of the season was above normal, the movement of late is considered by most correspondents to be barely or below normal. Up to the last week of October approximately 55% of the commercial crop had left growers' hands.

The quantity of alsike clover seed permitted entry under the seed importation act between July 1 and Oct. 31, inclusive, was 1,925,300 lbs., compared with 153,900 lbs. last year, 2,446,200 lbs. two years ago, and 2,343,600 lbs. three years ago for the same period.

Red clover.—Although the average price to growers for red clover on Oct. 25 was about 10¢ per 100 lbs. lower than on Oct. 11, the prices during the week ending Oct. 29 were holding their own with those prevailing during the preceding week. The greatest declines in prices between Oct. 11 and 25 occurred in Minnesota, southwestern Ohio, and Michigan, and the largest advances were reported for Kansas, southwestern Iowa, and central Indiana. The range of prices on Oct. 25 were from $14.70 and $14.85 per 100 lbs. of clean seed in Nebraska and Minnesota, respectively, to $17.25 and $17.50 in southern Wisconsin and northwestern Ohio, respectively. The average price for all the States or sections shown in the accompanying table is about $16.25. Approximately 40% of the commercial supply from the 1921 crop has been sold by growers.

The quantity of red clover seed permitted entry under the seed importation act between July 1 and Oct. 31, inclusive, was 1,876,600 lbs., compared with 427,100 lbs. last year, 3,008,300 lbs. two years ago, and 43,800 lbs. three years ago for the same period.

Red Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs., basis clean seed.			Percentage of 1921 crop sold by growers by—		
	Oct. 25.	Oct. 11.	Sept. 27.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 11.	Sept. 27.
				P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Michigan	$15.95	$16.55	$16.10	35	30	5
N. Illinois	15.50	15.95	15.40	55	55	5
C. Illinois	16.00	16.00	15.75	40	30	25
N. Indiana	17.10	16.90	16.70	60	50	25
C. Indiana	16.70	16.30	16.40	40	40	30
S. Indiana	17.20	17.15	15.80	30	10	.....
NW. Ohio	17.50	17.85	15.75	65	50	45
SW. Ohio	17.45	18.35	17.25	10	10	5
Minnesota	14.85	15.80	15.65	50	25	10
W. Wis.	16.70	16.75	16.05	30	5	5
E. Wis.	16.70	17.25	17.20	35	5	5
S. Wis.	17.25	17.80	16.90	35	25	15
Idaho	16.25	16.00	15.00	65	30	10
Nebraska	14.70	15.00	15.00	35	10	5
Kansas	16.45	15.50	14.75	50	35	15
NE. Iowa	15.00	15.10	15.50	40	25	20
SW. Iowa	15.85	15.15	14.60	30	30	10
SE. Iowa	15.65	15.50	15.10	50	40	35
Missouri	16.10	16.20	15.90	40	30	15

Alsike Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

Michigan	$14.50	$13.75	$15.15	25	20	15
N. Illinois	14.00	13.45	13.90	70	65	40
C. Illinois	14.00	13.55	13.85	45	30	20
N. Indiana	14.25	13.80	13.95	70	65	60
C. Indiana	14.60	14.05	14.25	65	60	50
NW. Ohio	13.55	13.20	13.05	70	70	60
SW. Ohio	14.50	12.50	14.45	45	30	15
New York	15.50	15.50	16.00	65	60	35
W. Wis.	14.50	13.75	14.00	15	10	5
E. Wis.	13.60	14.10	14.50	40	30	15
S. Wis.	14.65	14.85	14.60	55	45	40
Idaho	15.00	14.00	16.00	85	75	70
Oregon	13.60	12.50	14.25	75	65	60

New Bulletin on Seeds Available.

"Seed Marketing Hints for the Farmer" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1232, now available. Copies may be obtained on application to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C.

Neither clover nor timothy seed is used in this country in the manufacture of dyestuffs. Small quantities have been used in Europe for this purpose, but apparently only in an experimental way.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation Act:

Kind of seed.	October—		July 1–Oct. 31,	July 1–Oct. 31,
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	284,700	.....	1,648,700	171,500
Canada bluegrass	48,800	16,800	56,200	16,800
Alsike clover	818,600	44,200	1,925,300	153,900
Crimson clover	164,700	198,100	1,746,300	2,156,900
Red clover	83,700	121,900	1,876,600	427,100
White clover	209,600	.....	748,200	.....
White and alsike clover mixtures	10,700	.....	18,800	.....
Red and alsike clover mixtures	.....	.....	2,100	.....
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	.....	.....	1,100	.....
Alsike clover and Canada bluegrass	5,000	.....	5,000	.....
Alsike clover, white clover, and Canada bluegrass	800	.....	800	.....
Broom-corn millet	369,400	.....	369,400	1,100
Foxtail millet	.....	.....	.....	14,700
Grass mixtures	.....	.....	40,100	.....
Orchard grass	1,397,100	.....	2,356,200	.....
Rape	717,800	732,000	1,446,500	947,700
English rye grass	145,600	124,700	161,900	255,500
Italian rye grass	22,400	.....	36,200	131,300
Timothy	.....	.....	95,100	.....
Hairy vetch	173,200	33,000	819,100	400,700
Spring vetch	.....	.....	8,800	.....

TIMOTHY SEED DEMAND REPORTED MORE ACTIVE RECENTLY.

Growers Receiving Higher Prices in All Sections—Movement Light During Past Few Weeks.

Considerable activity was displayed by seedsmen in bidding on timothy seed held by growers during the past few weeks with the result that prices have advanced from 5¢ to 35¢ per 100 lbs. in all sections. On Oct. 11 growers were receiving on an average about $4 per 100 lbs. for clean seed, and by Oct. 25 the price had been increased to about $4.20. Prices on Oct. 25 paid to growers in Minnesota and the Dakotas were lower than those paid elsewhere and represented average advances of only 5¢ to 10¢ over prices prevailing two weeks ago in those States, as shown in the accompanying table. Higher transportation costs to the leading seed markets and smaller local demand account for some of the differences, for example, between Minnesota and Iowa prices, Missouri and Illinois prices, or even for price variations within different sections of the same State. Differences in quality of the seed in various sections likewise have a bearing on prices offered to growers, even when the seed is bought on a clean or recleaned basis.

Approximately 85% of the commercial supply of the 1921 crop has been sold by growers, according to figures furnished to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. At present growers are inclined to hold the small proportion of the crop that still remains in their hands because of the recent upward trend of the market and the interest being manifested by buyers. In the largest producing sections the movement to date has been above normal.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs., basis clean seed.			Percentage of 1921 crop sold by growers by—		
	Oct. 25, 1921.	Oct. 11, 1921.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Oct. 25, 1921.	Oct. 11, 1921.	Sept. 15, 1921.
				P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
NE. Iowa	$3.90	$3.85	$3.60	75	70	65
SW. Iowa	4.10	3.80	3.70	90	85	80
SE. Iowa	4.30	3.95	3.80	85	75	70
NW. Missouri	4.30	4.00	3.70	85	85	70
NE. Missouri	4.35	4.05	3.80	85	85	75
S. Minnesota	3.80	3.75	3.55	70	65	60
NE. S. Dakota	3.75	3.65	3.35	80	80	40
North Dakota	3.65	3.75	3.35	35	35	25
N. Illinois	4.30	4.00	4.20	75	75	65
C. Illinois	4.70	4.50	4.50	85	80	65
S. Illinois	4.50	4.25	4.20	95	95	70
Indiana	4.50	4.35	4.55	80	80	55
N. Ohio	4.45	4.10	4.25	80	80	60
Wisconsin	4.10	3.90	4.00	25	20	10

Large Arrivals of Alfalfa Seed.

During the week ending Oct. 29 there arrived at New York, subject to the seed importation Act, approximately 531,700 lbs. of alfalfa seed from Argentina; 269,000 lbs. of red clover from Chile and Germany; 8,800 lbs. of white clover and 22,000 lbs. of vetch from Germany; and 247,500 lbs. of rape mostly from Holland. At Baltimore the arrivals were 50,400 lbs. of rye grass from England, and 33,600 lbs. of orchard grass from Denmark.

The exports from New York during the same week included approximately 562,800 lbs. of redtop to Great Britain and Denmark, and 169,000 lbs. of timothy seed mostly to Great Britain. About 11,000 lbs. of chaff redtop seed were shipped from Baltimore to Holland.

Wisconsin led all other States in 1919 in the production of red clover seed. Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, and Ohio followed in the order given.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1921